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MOTOR TAXES FOUND STATES' CHIEF INCOME

58 Per Cent of All Revenues Come From Automobile Owners

GASOLINE IMPOST IS LARGEST ITEM

Florida, Georgia and Texas Devote Part of Receipts to Education

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Motor vehicle taxes, pouring roughly $930,000,000 into state treasuries during 1929—an increase in that year of $132,000,000—pay 58 per cent of the total state tax receipts in the United States and are becoming a factor of importance in many foreign countries, according to reports issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the Department of Commerce.

The largest single item in automotive taxes, the reports say, is the gasoline tax, most important in the United States and slowly making its way into the taxation structures of other nations. Citing a report on the administration of the gasoline tax in the United States by F. G. Crawford, professor of political science in Syracuse University, officials in the Department of Commerce point out that gross gasoline taxes in 1929 amounted to $431,636,454, an increase of $126,402,612 over 1928.

Distribution of this sum—an amount that for the first time surpassed the proceeds from real property in state revenues—varies in the states, Mr. Crawford reports. During 1929 New York and Massachusetts adopted gasoline taxes, he adds, so that all of the 48 states and the District of Columbia now derive revenue from this source.

Due to the small cost of collection involved as regards the gasoline tax—amounting in 1929 to only $857,703 for the entire United States—this form of taxation yields a minimum of 98 per cent of total receipts as clear gain for state treasuries, Mr. Crawford's figures show.

Nearly all the proceeds from the gasoline tax are applied to highway construction and maintenance, according to the report. Three states, Florida, Georgia and Texas, set aside portions of the tax receipts for education. Florida and Georgia with six

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

'Depth' to Movies Claimed Perfected by New Camera

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—George J. Spoor, pioneer in the motion picture industry, announced Aug. 4 after 14 years of experimentation he had perfected a process by which the stereoscopic effect of natural vision is given to the screen. The first public exhibition of the new film was announced for Sept. 15 at a theater here.

A camera with two lenses, both of which record impressions on film through a single aperture, and new methods of development, projection and sound recording are features of the process.

The double exposure camera places its identical impressions on the film in "staggered" formation. This feature, Mr. Spoor said, gives the illusion of depth on the screen.

The new film will run through the projection machine at a speed at which the individual pictures will merge. Sound registrations are made on the edge instead of the surface of the film.

By Jan. 1, he said, a process by which natural colors may be combined with depth by the new camera will be perfected.

Mr. Spoor was president of the old Essanay Film Company during pioneer motion picture days in California.

Endurance Plane in Third Week Aloft

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP) — With two weeks of sustained flight completed at 7:11 a. m. Aug. 4, Forest O'Brine and Dale Jackson continued to soar on in their effort to regain the endurance record they lost recently to the Hunter brothers at Chicago.

Early Aug. 5 the fliers will be within 200 hours of the Hunter brothers' mark, established a month ago after remaining aloft nearly 554 hours. Their plane, the Greater St. Louis, has been equipped with a radio transmitter, which will enable the fliers to radiocast their wants to the ground crew.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP) — John S. Donaldson, promoter of the "Red" endurance plane which was forced down Aug. 2 after 311 hours in the air, blamed failure of the flight on faulty operation of an altitude adjustment on the motor. Bob Black and Lou Reichers, the pilots, plan to start another endurance flight this week in a different plane.

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Grape Vines Grow Own Picking Bags

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Montego Bay, Jamaica

A GRAPE VINE that grows its own picking bags is one of the familiar sights of Jamaica's coast. The vine, or rather tree, for it attains a height of some 30 feet and is strong enough for boys to climb, is to be found on the white coral beaches and is usually known as the sea grape. The leaves grow about as large as breakfast plates and these the bathers pick, twist into funnel shape and fill with the grapes as they gather them.

The grapes themselves are largely skin and seed, but possess an agreeable flavor.

Briand Analyzes Replies to Plan for Federation

Five Major Points Emerge From Discussion of European Union

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French Government is preparing a volume containing the text of the memorandum on European federation and the responses of 27 powers.

This compilation will certainly be a valuable work of reference, not only on the specific questions raised by Aristide Briand but on the dominant ideas of the different European states. In addition, the Foreign Minister proposes to write a report for presentation to a conference of European powers during the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September.

It is understood that the report will be an analysis of agreements, reservations and objections. But more important is the conclusion which M. Briand will draw. Will he maintain, despite criticisms, his own original project which calls for the organization of a separate European league with its own council and assembly and secretariat? Or will he consider that the protests against the formation of a rival league must prevail and accept the suggestion that European organization should be merely a section of the League of Nations?

In any case it is clear that crucial opposition of views exists on this point of whether the European organization should be entirely inside or outside the League.

In this connection a curious article by a diplomatic writer who is generally supposed to be a confidant of M. Briand appeared the other day, which seemed to be directed against the League Secretariat as the proper administrative body of European federation. It is impossible to suppose that M. Briand himself, who has always worked in harmony with League officials, shares this opinion. But it is equally apparent that in some quarters League "bureaucracy" is regarded as unsuitable for the direction of the proposed new organization.

Five major points emerge. First: Should non-members of the League of Nations belong to a Pan-European organization? These countries are Russia and Turkey. Italy, Germany, Luxembourg, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania say yes for both, and Greece and Hungary say yes for Turkey.

Second: Should a Pan-European organization be an integral part of the League of Nations. England, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Latvia, Finland, and Lithuania say yes. The others are equivocal.

Third: Should a political union precede an economic union. Here the question of the revision of treaties is raised. Austria, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg and Hungary give priority to an economic union, and Germany, while stressing economics, pronounces for revision. Italy is also for revision.

Fourth: Italy leads way in making disarmament a relevant issue in this inquiry, while the French think security must precede disarmament.

Fifth: There is some feeling that European organization must not be allowed to detach countries from other continents in which they have interest.

Notably England, Ireland and Spain express this concern. It is necessary to bring these views into consonance.

$839,000,000 SPENT BY AMERICANS OUTSIDE NATION

Tourist Trade Exceeding Export and Import Transactions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Tourists from the United States are expending no less than $839,000,000 in other countries each year, exclusive of passage fares and money spent to bring back foreign merchandise, it is announced by the Department of Commerce. Directly and indirectly, the tourist trade is exceeding the export and import transactions carried on between the United States and many nations, the report declares.

"The importance of tourist traffic is not limited to expenditures for transportation, lodging, food, amusements, souvenirs and similar purposes," according to the report. "Travelers," it says, "acquire a desire for foreign merchandise which results in subsequent imports, and, by word of mouth, as well as by samples, they advertise the products of the countries that they have visited; hence, tourists are actively invited to most civilized countries.

"Millions of people each year leave their homes to become foreign tourists. The migration which annually crosses and recrosses the north Atlantic vies in size with some of the great migrations of history. The overland migration is still greater. Last year, it is estimated, approximately 16,350,000 Americans crossed into Canada.

"More than one-quarter of tourist expenditure from the United States goes to Canada. In Cuba the tourist trade is exceeded in value only by the sugar crop. In Europe, touring is no less important an industry; professional hospitality is yielding large sums to Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, and other countries."

According to statistics compiled for 1927, and given in the report, United States tourists spent $190,000,000 in France, while imports of merchandise from that country into the United States were $167,800,000, and exports from the United States to France were $228,800,000.

So large has tourist traffic become that it is now computed in terms of trade balances, the report adds. In 1929, travelers from other lands spent $180,000,000 in the United States, while tourists going out of this country expended $839,000,000. These sums are divided into three groups representing tourist trade with Canada, Mexico and all other countries in the third group.

"The balance of tourist traffic between Canada and the United States is given as in favor of Canada by $193,000,000, since tourists from the United States spent $284,000,000 in Canada, as compared with $91,000,000 brought into this country by Canadians. Mexico holds a margin of $31,000,000, due to the fact that its tourists spent only $7,000,000 in the United States, while Mexico received $38,000,000.

Europe and all countries outside of Canada and Mexico are favored with a tourist balance of $435,000,000, due to the $517,000,000 spent by tourists from the United States, as contrasted with the $82,000,000 brought into the United States by tourists from those nations.

Italo-Soviet Pact Declared to Mean Much Closer Unity

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME — Great importance is attached to the trade agreement signed Aug. 2 between Antonio Mosconi, Minister of Finance, and Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Corporations, in behalf of the Italian Government, and Isidor Liubinoff, Soviet Assistant People's Commissar for Foreign and Internal Trade.

The object of the agreement is stated to be to favor the acquisition of Italian industrial products by Russia and in Italian official quarters the agreement is looked upon as "the beginning of more intense economic collaboration between the two countries."

The terms of the new treaty have not yet been published, but it is presumed that Italy in return will purchase from Russia petrol, coal and other minerals which it is now receiving from more distant markets and at higher prices.

Air Mail System to Be Extended by 4567 Miles in Post Office Plan

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Steps toward extending the air mail lines by approximately 4567 miles have just been taken by the Post Office Department. Bids for two new transcontinental routes will be opened in the Postmaster-General's office on Aug. 25, it is announced.

One route will run from New York City, through Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus, O., Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., Amarillo, Tex., and Albuquerque, N. M., to Los Angeles, and return, a distance one way of approximately 2559 miles. The route may run through Tulsa, Okla., instead of Kansas City.

The second route will run from Atlanta, Ga., via Birmingham, Dallas, Fort Worth and El Paso, Tex., and through New Mexico and Arizona to Los Angeles and return, a distance one way of 2008 miles.

Standards upheld in advertising for the new bids indicate the progress made in recent years in transportation by air. Planes operating over either route must be equipped with a two-way radio. The schedule on which the planes are to operate requires an average speed of at least 100 miles an hour at times. The Postmaster-General, according to requirements of the advertisements, may ask the adoption of any devices to promote the safety, reliability and dependability of air transportation.

Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, contends that wherever it is possible the Government should aid passenger travel by air as well as use of planes for mail. He therefore includes in the advertisements just sent out a preference clause, providing that the department may award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder who has owned and operated an air transportation service on a fixed daily schedule over a distance of not less than 250 miles for a period of not less than six months prior to the advertisement for bids.

Individuals competing for the new routes must be American citizens and corporations must furnish evidence to the effect that at least 75 per cent of their stock is owned by American citizens. Contracts will be in effect four years.

No More Soviet Embargoes on Hearsay, Treasury Says

Must Have Evidence of Convict Handled Goods—New York Banker Says Communists Active in U. S.—Moscow Paper Urges Understanding

The United States Treasury has announced that no more embargoes will be made against Soviet goods on hearsay, but that evidence will have to back up all allegations that such goods are convict made or handled. It asks for those who may be in a position to give this evidence to step forward and do so.

Peter S. Duryee, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, New York City, whose institution has financed most of the large deals with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet agency in the United States, speaking for himself only, said he had no doubt that Russian "Reds" were trying to break down the United States Government even while doing business with it. He urged that the Government inquire more closely into the matter.

A Soviet Government organ in Moscow writes that the American bourgeosie were thoroughly alarmed at recent Communist uprisings and held that the great benefit to be derived by American trade in the Soviet's five-year plan was dependent on proper attitude. It urged that steps be taken to establish a mutuality of understanding.

Pleas for more amicable relations between the United States and the Soviet Government, with ensuing trade expansion, were made by speakers at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass. Speakers intimated that an easier credit situation, and the ceasing of propaganda against the Soviet movement in the United States, would lead to the swinging of the greater part of Russian trade to this country.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Hearsay evidence will not be enough in the future to bar the entrance into the United States of goods claimed to be convict handled, it was made clear at the Treasury Department after the revocation of the embargo on Soviet pulpwood.

According to the policy now in effect complaints must be accompanied by

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VALUE OF ARCTIC TERRITORIES FOR AIR BASES CITED

Politics Parley Speakers Discuss Land Claims in Polar Area

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN — Ownership of the vast frozen wastes of the arctic and antarctic, hitherto of no vital interest to any nation, has suddenly become one of the foremost problems of international relationship, according to E. P. Warner, professor of aeronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, editor of Aviation, and formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, who spoke at the arctic and antarctic conference of the Institute of Politics, here, Aug. 4.

"Transoceanic aviation is upon us," he said. "The shortest routes are of paramount importance, second only to meteorological information. Every possible basis for arctic and antarctic territorial claims is being sought and pressed as far as possible. Just as the development of the steamship in the nineteenth century resulted in a rush for coaling stations throughout the world, so the development of aviation at the beginning of the twentieth century is resulting in a rush to claim the hitherto neglected poles."

Soviet Russia's interest in this general rush for polar territory was described by Dr. Laura Martin, leader of the conference, who, however, in her opening address, placed more emphasis upon the research value of polar expeditions than upon the resultant questions of sovereignty.

Mr. Warner pointed out that the shortest northern international air routes lie over the arctic, as do the routes offering the easiest division into short-stage flights, although, he said, the difficulties of operation in some arctic areas are acute.

Prospects Arouse Interest

"It will probably be a number of years," he said, "before any regular air routes can be organized across the arctic zone. Nevertheless the prospect is sufficiently real to have aroused the interest of all the great powers in areas to which they have previously given little or no attention."

Possible future bases suggested by Mr. Warner include Wrangel Island, Spitzbergen, northern Greenland and Iceland. Where such areas are in doubtful legal status they deserve the vigorous prosecution of any valid national claims, he stated.

As for Wrangel Island, Dr. Martin virtually admitted the Soviet claims. "As matters now stand," he said, "the British rights have been surrendered by the MacDonald Government, the American claims were never seriously advanced, and the Soviet Union has now been in continual occupation for nearly seven years."

In regard to the research phase of the problem she explained that

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The New Turkestan-Siberia Railroad,

recently opened, now links the grain fields of Siberia with the cultivated lands of European Russia. W. H. Chamberlin, Moscow representative of The Christian Science Monitor, following a trip on this 1000-mile railroad, has prepared a series of 10 articles, one of which portrays the colorful Russian-American builder of the line, "Bill" Shatoff, while the others describe the cities and towns along the route, the changes wrought by the Soviet régime and the contrast between ancient and modern ways of living. The first of these daily articles will appear in the Monitor on Page One

TOMORROW

CONSERVATIVES NEARING SPLIT, IN LONDON VIEW

Beaverbrook Press Attacks Baldwin—Ex-Premier Outlines His Policy

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The struggle between Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, and Lord Beaverbrook for the leadership of the Conservative party, was renewed with such intensity over the week-end that it is freely admitted it will need all the tact and patience the party chiefs can command to prevent a definite split. So wide has the breach become that the Daily Express, chief organ of Lord Beaverbrook and his Empire crusade, declares in an editorial on Aug. 4 that there is now "only one place for Mr. Baldwin, as an honest man, and that is at the side of Philip Snowden as co-leader of the anti-Empire forces in this country."

The occasion for this outburst was provided by Mr. Baldwin's speech to his constituents in Worcester Town Hall on Aug. 2, in which he outlined his Empire trade policy as being based on a quota system for the import of Dominion foodstuffs instead of "the free entry of Dominion foodstuffs into a protected (British) market," which is what the crusaders demand.

Mr. Baldwin gives two reasons for preferring the quota method, the first being that "the British farmer cannot produce wheat so cheaply as the Canadian farmer," and therefore "in a short time he would be completely knocked out by Empire wheat imports."

The second reason is that if Empire wheat growers were guaranteed protection in British markets they "could perfectly well put their heads together and import wheat into Great Britain at very little less than the effective duty on foreign grain, which would give the result of a completely unearned bonus to them of possibly 15s. a quarter, causing a corresponding rise in the price of foodstuffs in Britain."

Both Mr. Baldwin and the crusaders plan to have treaties with Domninions in order to put their schemes through. In this connection Mr. Baldwin points out that there is not the slightest chance of persuading the Dominions to surrender their fiscal autonomy. He cites James H. Scullin, the Labor Prime Minister of Australia, as saying, "There is no hope in life of getting Australia to agree to allowing goods of every part of the Empire to enter free, no matter under what labor conditions they are manufactured," and R. B. Bennett, the new Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, as having said that "free trade within the Empire is impossible."

Mr. Bennett, Mr. Baldwin added, outlined the precise policy he himself advocates, namely that "by a system of treaties giving preferences, Empire trade could be put on a new self-contained basis and goods now purchased outside the Empire could be bought within it."

Recounts Follow Canadian Voting

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Election returns from Yamaska, Province of Quebec, disclosed, Aug. 1, that the Conservatives had carried another riding, the last to report on the recent Dominion-wide balloting which turned the Liberals out of office. Several recounts are pending, however.

The relative standings of the parties in the next Parliament, unless changed by the recounts, will be as follows:

Conservatives, 139; Liberals, 86; United Farmers, 10; Progressives, 2; Liberal-Progressives, 3; Labor, 3, and Independents, 2. Total, 245.

BUTLER EXPENDITURES FACE INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Campaign Funds Committee decided Aug. 4 to send a special field representative to Massachusetts to investigate charges of excessive expenditures made against William M. Butler, candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination.

CECIL RADIOES PLEA FOR PEACE TO AMERICANS

He Urges Limitation of Armaments to Its Logical End

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Radio listeners-in in the United States and Great Britain heard Viscount Cecil, British representative on the League of Nations and one of the most widely known advocates of world peace, plead eloquently over the radio on both sides of the Atlantic on Aug. 3 for the thought that alone, he said, can bring international peace. The real task—that of "exorcising the war spirit"—is still before us, he declared.

The limitation of naval armaments was a tremendously important step, he said, but the limitation of air and land forces is even more important. It is the threat of invasion by the air and land forces of their neighbors that makes peoples fear and hate each other. Disarmament and peace are nearly convertible terms, he declared.

Conscription in many countries must be attacked, and then the nations must go still further ultimately and limit the arms with which a relatively few men can take the lives of thousands — tanks, howitzers, trench mortars, poison gas bombs, machine guns and all manner of mechanical devices which this age of machinery has devised, he continued.

Lord Cecil's words were flashed across the Atlantic through the ether by the short-wave equipment of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The words were picked up here, relayed to WABC studios and sent out, to even the most remote huts of forest rangers, by the Columbia Broadcasting System's network of 73 radiocasting stations.

Competition with fleets is bad enough, Lord Cecil said, "but it is ten times worse with armies and air forces, for a fleet cannot actually invade another country, and it is the cry of invasion that creates the most dangerous panics."

"No one can appreciate the mentality of the continental nations of Europe who does not understand this fact which guides their whole policy," he continued. "It renders nations from time to time almost frantic, and, worst of all, it makes them ready dupes of those who urge their diabolical half-truths—if you want peace you must prepare for war. Not so. You must prepare for peace, and the best preparation for peace is disarmament."

United States to Retire Three Warships by Oct. 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — As the United States' first step immediately to uphold in good faith the terms of the London Naval Treaty, the Navy Department has decided to retire three battleships, the Florida, Wyoming and Utah from the fleet before Oct. 1.

The step taken anticipates the time the treaty will formally go into effect, after its ratification by Japan. It means that the United States will proceed immediately to reduce its battleship fleet to the ultimate treaty level of 15 units.

Besides being a gesture to set an example in international confidence

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Sugar Beet Trade Group Is Organized

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREELEY, Colo.—To protect and promote the beet sugar industry, sugar beet growers and refiners from the principal producing states in the country united here on Aug. 2 to form the National Beet Growers Association.

With representatives from most of the 17 sugar beet producing states present, the new organization elected Ralph Clark of Eaton, Colo., president; Frank Thomas of Mitchell, Neb., and J. W. Miller of Somers, Wis., vice-presidents; J. D. Pancake of Greeley, Colo., secretary, and J. H. Stockwell of Bayard, Neb., treasurer.

Sixteen of the beet states were represented on the board of directors. Directors elected from states without local beet growers associations will serve only until Jan. 6, 1931, and after that date no unorganized districts or states will be represented on the board. The beet-growing districts will soon be grouped into regional organizations, it is planned.

The Federal Farm Board was represented by Samuel R. McKelvie, formerly Governor of Nebraska, who pledged full coöperation and support of the board for the new association.

The organization conference fixed a limit of 1 cent a ton as the maximum that the national organization can assess the locals for operating expenses. While the association is to be incorporated under the laws of Delaware with the official home office at Wilmington, Del., its actual main office will be at Greeley, Colo., with a suboffice at Scott's Bluff, Neb.

Two Austrians Rehearse 'Walk' Across Channel

BINGEN, Ger. (AP)—Two Austrians, Professor Mitter and Julius Hirsch, as a prelude to a stroll across the waters of the English Channel, on Aug. 3 "walked" across the River Rhine from Bingen to Ruedesheim on home-made "water skis."

On arriving at Ruedesheim they stowed the collapsible skis in their rucksacks and continued their hike on land.

English Girl Solo Flier Acclaimed at Belgrade

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Belgrade, Jugoslavia

AMY JOHNSON arrived at the Belgrade airport on Aug. 3 as a passenger on an Imperial Airways plane from Athens. She was received by representatives of the Jugoslav Air Company and press and was cheered by a large crowd. After a short halt she left for England via Budapest.

R-100 Concern Plans Weekly Ocean Service

Bigger and Faster Airship to Be Constructed for Montreal Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. HUBERT, Que.—The R-100 is in the way of being an experimental ship. It is planned to build immediately another double the size with a cruising speed of 85 miles an hour and the inauguration of a weekly service between Cardington and Montreal, three days to come and two to go. These plans were announced by Sir C. Dennistoun Burney, designer and builder of the R-100 at the official reception tendered the officers, passengers, and crew at St. Hubert Airport Aug. 2.

J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, declared that "nowhere has aviation so entered into the national life and progress of a people as in Canada, and all practically within the last decade. The flights of the R-100 and R-101 during the last nine months show that the Air Ministry has been proceeding along right lines." Much remains to be done before the airship can be looked upon as a commercially profitable and feasible transatlantic carrier, he said, but he considered that the work culminating in the R-100's flight has put airship construction and usefulness on a sounder basis than ever before.

"It remains now," he said "for the technical experts to analyze the results obtained with a view to gaining the maximum benefit from the experiment in all its phases."

Wing Commander R. B. B. Colmore, director of the airship development and a passenger on R-100, as well as Maj. G. H. Scott, assistant director, expressed their confidence in the practicability of the airship as a means of transport across the Atlantic. The trouble with the fabric on the latter part of the flight should not be given too much importance, said Major Scott. The outer covering was recognized as one of the weakest features, and this would presently be rectified. He said this trouble should rather be taken to show that repairs are possible in the air, or at the tower. The new cover section, about 200 square feet, he added, has been made at Canadian Vickers and is now being fitted.

European Plan to Curb U. S. Motor Imports Falters

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A meeting here of representatives of European automobile manufacturers in another attempt to reach an agreement on a system which would curtail importation of foreign motorcars was attended with the greatest secrecy.

The spokesmen deny that the conclave was aimed at America, pointing out that the proposed plan involved no discrimination, but would limit importations from all countries.

United States officials cite the fact, however, that more cars are imported from the United States than from all other countries combined, and restrictions are certain to hit the United States hardest.

The fact that an automobile sales quota plan has been under consideration by European manufacturers for more than six months and that the present meeting was reported to be far from unanimous is considered by American interests to indicate failure of negotiations.

The latter are more concerned in the likelihood of other countries boosting tariffs on American cars, as was recently done by Italy.

So far only two countries—France and Czechoslovakia—have reached a tentative accord for cutting down foreign automobile imports. The agreement has yet to be approved by the governments.

Another Aviator on World Flight

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Ted Lundgren, Hollywood aviator, starting on a round-the-world flight, took off from here at 8:31 a. m., Aug. 4, headed for Kansas City and New York. W. L. Siler, co-pilot, and V. H. Emerson, Aircraft Company official, accompanied the flier.

The blue, high-wing monoplane took the air easily with 500 gallons of gasoline, enough to make a nonstop flight. However, Lundgren said he would make one stop.

Siler and Emerson will leave the plane in New York where Lundgren will be joined by a co-pilot whose name was not disclosed. Lundgren said he hoped to girdle the world in 200 hours flying time. The route includes Berlin, Omsk, Tokyo, the great circle route to Seattle and then back to Los Angeles. Lundgren's plane has a 425-horsepower motor.

SOVIET MOVE SEEN BEHIND CHINESE 'REDS'

Well-Organized Party Is Leading Communists in Rapid Advance

ARMIES MANEUVER FOR YANGTSE DRIVE

Federals Seek to Recapture Changsha—Threat Seen in Russian Influence

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI — While Government forces under the Hunan general, Hochien, were rallying in an attempt to recapture Changsha, the Communists, on Aug. 3, split into several parties, one heading northward and another moving into Kiangsi Province, linking with the Communists who presently will be menacing Nanchang and Kiukiang.

These moves are apparent as a part of the program to seize the strategic cities along the Yangtse River while President Chiang Kai-shek is hard pressed in the north handling the northern revolt.

Present disturbances are attributed to development of the movement brought into China from Russia in 1927, when the present Nationalist Government utilized Russian aid to overcome northern militarists. Fed by continued support from Russia, received surreptitiously in the shape of arms and money through two or three treaty ports, it is finding fertile ground among the poorer classes and peasants, who have suffered for years from oppressive taxation, poverty and low living standards.

Within the last year Communist armies have worked their way from south China into the Yangtse Valley, sovietizing large areas in Hunan, Fukien and southern Kiangsi, where workers' and peasants' councils are backed by "Red" armies, claimed to aggregate 80,000 well-armed men. A considerable amount of propaganda throughout the country, emanating from the headquarters in Shanghai, constitutes the driving force manifest in internal unrest, strikes, labor disputes and political demonstrations, wherein China's misery, economic and political, is continually emphasized.

The Changsha excesses are typical of the brutal militant side of the movement which has overthrown the present government and economic organizations, killed hundreds of landowners and reorganized the land tenure system over wide areas.

The movement constitutes a grave menace to the Nationalist Government, needing nothing short of an organized military campaign to suppress the hordes roving throughout central China, but as the country is split between two contending factions, it is impossible to deal effectively with the Communist movement which threatens to expand.

Chinese Communist Cites Party Growth at Moscow Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — Many recent reports from China mention the growing strength of the Communist movement, especially in the provinces south of the Yangtse River.

These reports, however, are almost inevitably vague and general in character, because Communist activity in China, heretofore, has found expression in the formation of bands or small armies of insurgent peasants and soldiers who have deserted from the armies of the various war lords.

It is seldom that one can find such a clear summary of what the Communists claim to have done in the past in China and what they propose to do in the future as is contained in the speech delivered by a Chinese Communist, conveniently disguised under the very common name of Hsu at the sixteenth congress of the All-Union Communist Party, held in Moscow in the latter part of June and the early part of July.

The more striking passages in Mr. Hsu's speech were:

"Now a new revolutionary wave is broadly spreading over China. The recent period can only be characterized as a period of decline of Chinese national industry. Many flour, silk and match factories have sustained bankruptcy. . . . The agrarian crisis in China becomes a constant development. Famine in northern China has already continued three years. Of 60,000,000 hungry people approximately 10,000,000 will perish in the near future. Last year only half the harvest in southern China was reaped. Therefore there is a lack of rice all over China.

"Look at the growth of the labor movement in China. In 1923 400,000 people struck; in 1929 the number of strikers already reached 750,000. In the first half of 1930 the labor movement strengthened still more. In the large cities there are altogether over 60,000 members of Red trade unions. All demonstrations show that the Chinese working class, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, goes into political struggle and, despite the fiercest terror, collects its forces under the slogan of struggle for the overthrow of the Kuomintang rule, for the formation of the Soviet power.

"The peasant agrarian revolution in China develops. Now the peasant masses in south China not only kill and drive out the landlords, but divide up the land and organize the Soviet regime. Now in the seven provinces of south China in 18 regions, with a population of 14,000,000, the Soviet power has already been formed. If to this one adds the regions of partisan activ

ities, then the population of regions affected by the war may be reckoned at more than 50,000,000.

"The Chinese Red Army in March counted more than 62,000 fighters. Now it includes almost 100,000 and possesses more than 50,000 rifles. There are cannon and machine guns and some airplanes have been captured. The majority of the Red Army consists of peasants and mutinous soldiers, who passed over from the ranks of the enemy

"In the second half of last year there were more than 40 mutinies of soldiers in China. The Chinese Red Army now has 14 corps and its organization is similar to that of the Red Army of the Soviet Union."

Communist Forces Still Holding City of Changsha

WASHINGTON (AP)—Official American sources in China reported Aug. 4 to the State Department in a telegram dated Aug. 3 at 3 p. m. that Communists still were in possession of Changsha, though the main body of their forces appeared to have moved eastward toward Liuyang.

Strict martial law, with traffic prohibited from midnight to dawn, is being maintained in Wuhan.

All Americans at Kuling were warned on July 31 to withdraw at once, the report said.

Eleven foreign naval vessels have concentrated at Hankow to protect foreigners. They include one British gunboat, three French gunboats, one Japanese cruiser and three gunboats, two American gunboats, the Guam and Panay, and one Italian gunboat. The United States gunboat Palos is remaining at Changsha and the United States gunboat Luzon has been ordered there.

'Red' Suspects Executed

HANKOW (AP) — Eight suspected Communists were executed in the streets here Aug. 4 as military authorities tightened their defenses against the growing menace of a "Red" uprising in Hankow.

Additional troops patrolled the city. Everyone was subjected to search. The French community formed a volunteer defense corps to function in case of emergency.

Barricades in the foreign section were strengthened Aug. 2 when reports said Communist armies, flushed with their success in pillaging and burning Changsha, were marching toward Hankow and its sister cities, Wuchang and Hanyang. Martial law was declared.

Thousands of Chinese sought the protection of the foreign quarter.

Japanese Gunboat Fired On

SHANGHAI (AP)—A Japanese report from Hankow Aug. 4 said a Japanese gunboat off Changsha had been fired upon heavily by Communist machine gunners. The gunboat returned the fire, silencing the attackers.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT PLANNED

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. J. Erroll Boyd, Canadian World War flier, announced on Aug. 3 he would attempt a nonstop solo transatlantic flight next week from Roosevelt Field to Croydon, Eng. He said he would fly a high-powered monoplane, capable of a cruising speed of 120 miles an hour and equipped for blind flying.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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WASHINGTON WROTE ON NEEDS OF COLLEGE MEN

Princeton Judge Owns Slave-Roster in President's Handwriting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—A roster of the 317 slaves belonging to George Washington, both "in his own right and by marriage," which was written in his own handwriting, is one of many highly interesting documents owned by Judge Edward Ambler Armstrong, of Princeton. More than 130 letters, autographs and sundry correspondence of Washington are included in the collection. Many of the letters are of such unusual interest that the Congressional Library in Washington has recently requested permission to publish them in a forthcoming volume on the life and letters of the first President.

The interesting fact that Washington when 18 years of age changed his style of longhand writing and commenced using an entirly new signature has been observed by Judge Armstrong. The change in handwriting was found in a comparison of two survey descriptions prepared by Washington in 1750, as official surveyor for Culpepper County, Virginia.

In a long letter, under date of Sept. 2, 1798, referring to Mr. Custis on "the return of this young gentleman to college." Washington discusses the necessity of college men being subjected to few outside influences.

"Prevent as much as it can be done without too rigid a restraint," he says, "a devotion of his time to visitations of families in Annapolis, which, when carried to excess or beyond a certain point, cannot fail to unhinge his mind from study and turn his thoughts to very different objects. . . ."

In a letter dated Feb. 17, 1774, Washington wrote to a friend, the name of whom is not known, asking of the feasibility of importing Germans to settle on his Ohio lands. After stating his desire to have his western lands settled in the cheapest, most expeditious and effectual manner, he wrote: "Many expedients have been proposed to accomplish this; and none, in my judgment, so likely to succeed as by the importation of the Palatines; but how to do this upon the best terms, is the question. . . ."

A cryptic story of the critical times that faced the Colonies in 1781 is told by Washington in a letter to John Dickenson. Declaring that one of the greatest needs of the hour was the requisitioning of able troops by the States, the letter asserts that "there are hundreds of old men" and many "mere children," as well as "disordered and decrepid persons" accepted into the army with the immediate necessity of discharging them as soon as they have joined, to the great expense of the States."

Another interesting letter from the war correspondence of Washington was written from Head-on-the-Elk, Maryland, on Sept. 7, 1781. It stated to a member of his staff: "It is with particular pleasure that I inform you that Count de Grass arrived on Chesapeake on 26 ult. and occupied the intermediate space between Cape Henry and the middle grounds which effectually secures the passages of the bay and places them in the most perfect situation for defence. The Count immediately landed 3000 men with orders to join the Marquis de Lafayette so as to effectually prevent the retreat of Lord Cornwallis to the Carolinas which I flatter myself by the position the Marquis has taken will convince His Lordship of the impropriety of moving."

Judge Armstrong, who served for two years as Speaker of the New Jersey House of Representatives and is now chairman of the General Council of the American Bar Association, has been building his Washington collection for 25 years. In addition to the manuscripts, he owns several hundred portraits of Washington, including the Pyne, the Stuarts, the Peales, the Savage, the Trumbull and others.

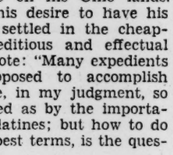
TOURIST TRADE GAINS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Tourists spent $3,960,000 more in Chile during the last year than in any other previous year, the Ministry of Promotion announced Aug. 2.

NORFOLK, VA.

August Furniture and Rug Sale!

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for latest and exclusive Models

When People Do Not Buy They Are Saving Money

THE decline in sales of certain commodities and articles has led to the assumption that the American people have less money to spend. This deduction must be modified by the knowledge that the public is saving more money.

One of the most important factors which will aid business in attaining its normal stride is the continued ease in credit. Time and call money rates in July rested on the lowest levels since September, 1924.

Leading light railway equipment, shoe and leather, chain restaurant, confectionery and publishing corporations have actually made more money during the first half of 1930 than during the corresponding period of 1929, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute in Business Conditions Weekly.

GOV. ROOSEVELT QUESTIONS RATE CUT AS PLANNED

Says He Thinks Small New York Users Would Bear Too Heavy Burden

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Expressing doubt as to the soundness of a rate policy that would reduce charges for electric current to large consumers by placing an additional burden on nearly 1,000,000 small users, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a letter to Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the Public Service Commission, on Aug. 2 characterized the proposal of Matthew S. Sloan, president of the New York Edison Company and its affiliated organizations, to revise rate schedules as marking, however, "a distinct and encouraging change" in the attitude of public utility companies toward the public in general.

Simultaneously the community councils of greater New York criticized the proposed electric rate schedules in a letter to the Public Service Commission and requested that a public hearing be held; the Utility Consumers' League of New York issued a statement opposing the new schedules; Dr. James C. Bonbright of Columbia University, utility rate expert, declared that granting of a monthly "meter charge" would establish "a dangerous precedent," and Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, charged that the new schedules would benefit the large commercial users "at the expense of the poor, who need public protection most against the utility companies."

Referring to the proposed meter charge of 60 cents a month for each consumer, Governor Roosevelt said he did not believe "that it is good public policy to confuse the average small household consumer with monthly 'meter charges,' 'service charges' or any other charge over and above the actual charge for current."

The community councils of Greater New York cited figures to show that "the companies are actually offering a reduction of only about one-third of a cent in the rate per kilowatt hour."

Dr. Bonbright declared that he was frankly suspicious of the proposed schedules and that establishment of the monthly meter charge would give the companies a loophole for increasing their charges from time to time without advances in the regular rate.

The state committee of the Socialist Party announced that it would make the question of public ownership of electric light utilities a major issue in its fall campaign.

CRASH STOPS PLAN FOR GIRDLING WORLD

HARBOR GRACE, N. F. (AP)—A too early start here on Aug. 3 is thought to have been the main cause of the mishap to the plane, City of New York, in which John Henry Mears and his pilot, Henry J. Brown, were setting out from Newfoundland on the first leg of a flight intended to better the globe-circling mark of 21 days, eight hours and 26 minutes held by the Graf Zeppelin. Mears had decided to start before daylight for the 1900-mile water hop to Baldonnel Airport, Ireland, aided only by automobile lights and flares. After what seemed to be a perfect start the plane struck the side of the runway and nosed over, a mass of débris, without, however, injuring either of the occupants.

The accident occurred at 2:45 a. m. (E. S. T.). Had the attempted takeoff been postponed half an hour, flying field officials said, it would have been light enough for Brown to guide the ship safely down the 4000-foot runway, which is 400 feet wide. A punctured tire was believed to have caused the mishap.

NEW YORK BUILDERS HIRE LOCAL WORKERS

NEW YORK (AP)—The Dow Service Building Survey on Aug. 3 said construction workers who are nonresidents of New York State are being forced off state, county, municipal and private operations and are being replaced with residents to maintain wage scales.

The report said this is a remedial measure of organized labor to meet the charge made by organized employers that independent contractors are hiring carpenters, masons, electricians and other building trade artisans far below the official wage scales.

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VIRGINIA FORUM OPENS ITS TWO WEEKS' SESSION

Leaders in Every Field of Endeavor Meet in Charlottesville

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—As the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs opens its fourth annual session, Government officials, economists, diplomats, and leaders in politics, industry and public service are gathering in this small southern town for a two weeks' discussion of the domestic problems which center about business and government.

The experts are armed with brief cases filled with data and statistics, prepared to discuss in a series of round table conferences, public forum debates and formal addresses such problems as the Administration program for relieving industrial depression and aiding agriculture, the achievements and failures of prohibition enforcement, regulation of public utilities and private industry, the economics of consumers' credit as a factor in national prosperity, and the applications of the Monroe Doctrine to Latin-American relations.

Court Injunction Decried

The issuance of court injunctions in labor disputes was roundly attacked, the efficiency of American business was affirmed and denied, and the problem of government regulation of public utilities thrown open for debate as four of the eight round tables held their first session and Institute members and guests gathered for the first open forum discussion.

Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor, presented the demand of organized labor for legislation to curb court issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, in a forum address on "The Iniquity of Injunctions." He declared that "the misuse of the equity power of the courts in the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions against trade union activities during labor disputes is a menace to American liberty which cannot long be continued without very serious consequences to American institutions."

At the round table on business and government Mr. Olander also took sharp issue with the contention of Dr. Emory Hawk of Birmingham Southern College that American business "has reached its maximum of efficiency because it has now reached the highest point of production per capita." He asserted that the general opposition of business to higher wage standards affects the purchasing power of the public and hinders the return of general prosperity.

Public Utilities Regulation

The much debated problem of regulation of public utilities was also discussed at this round table, with John Bauer of the American Public Utilities Bureau, emphasizing the "incongruity of status between business organized in the form of private enterprise when its real purpose is public" and declaring that the dependence of individual citizens on the forms of private interest which serve the public entails increasingly stringent government regulation of business for the general good.

Mr. Bauer also declared that there is widespread dissatisfaction with present methods of regulating public utilities, and that rate regulation has largely broken down for lack of adequate standards or yardsticks for determining reasonable rates under the law. Unless there is legislation establishing a definite and exact cost basis of rate making, he asserted the purpose of rate regulation will be largely defeated.

Francis J. McConnell, Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, president of the Federal Council of Churches, speaking at a vesper service in McIntyre Amphitheater urged the right of religious groups to express as organizations their approval or disapproval of matters of public policy, and declared that "a church is not to be criticized for taking part as a church in the discussion of public questions."

Southern Problems Featured

Clarence A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati, O., will conduct a forum meeting, at which Oswald G. Villard, editor of the Nation, will speak on "Is There Too Much Government in Business?" The views of industry will be presented by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the National Chamber of Commerce, and Martin J. Insull, president of the Middle West Utilities Company of Chicago.

The business and labor problems peculiar to the South are again featured in the institute program, with Maj. LeRoy Hodges, director of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, conducting a round table on "The Economic and Industrial Development of the South." Opponents and advocates of prohibition will come to grips at the forum discussion on Aug. 5, with Dr. Ernest Cherrington, secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, speaking on the benefits of prohibition in the South, and C. O'Conor Goolrick, attorney, of Fredericksburg, Va., presenting the opposing view.

The viewpoint of the employer on labor problems of the South will be taken by John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conservation Board of New York, will present the latest data on the southern labor situation during the round table discussions of this group.

Prohibition and farm relief, two topics dominating the Institute program for discussion of the national economic situation, are already being warmly debated by the experts before the formal opening session. At the forum discussions on Aug. 12 and 13, the meeting will be thrown open for public debate, following addresses by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, and Ben H. Spence of the Toronto Daily Star.

Farm Board to be Discussed

Criticism of the policies of the Federal Farm Board will be countered by Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, and Carl Williams, formerly a leader of the cotton coöperative organization and now member of the board.

Economic and social problems directly affecting the rural sections of the country will be taken up in round tables led by Dr. J. C. Galpin of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Dr. Henry W. McLaughlin, director of the country church department of the Presbyterian Church.

Harry F. Byrd, former Governor of Virginia, reports a large enrollment for his round table on "Reorganization of State Government," a new feature for the fourth session of the institute.

Norman Thomas, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Socialist nominee for President in the last campaign, is here to speak for the Socialist Party in the debates on government programs. Will Durant, author and lecturer of New York, is to deliver an address on "Is Democracy a Failure?" and Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, will open the series of evening addresses with a talk on "The Rôle of the Social Sciences in an Advancing Civilization."

A Family Loan Service

This organization, famous for helpful, confidential service for 32 years, lends $100 to $300 to husbands and wives. No other signatures or endorsers are required. As long as twenty months to repay. Cost—nearly one-third less than the lawful rate.

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DRY GOODS
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Credit Men Prepare for Better Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Business skies are clearing," according to the August bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men.

"We have managed to get through the storm with no conspicuous failures and no serious damage to our machinery of production," it says. "Inventories are low in all lines of business. Buying for replenishment of stocks must begin soon, and when it does, we will all come back together—not with a rush, but with a steady, persistent pull which leads to lasting success."

In a survey covering manufacturing and wholesaling lines in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, the association discovered that, although June sales were smaller this year than last in most lines, collections were beginning to pick up. Fifty-two per cent of the firms reporting said that collections were larger in June than in May.

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"The Store of Standard Values"

Chromite Reported Found in Montana

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Igneous rocks of the bushveld in the South African Transvaal, hitherto considered by geologists as of unique formation, have been found duplicated by a similar formation of deep-seated crystalline rocks in the Stillwater River district of southern Montana, according to Prof. Edward Sampson of the Princeton University Department of Geology.

Professor Sampson, who has been engaged in research work with the Princeton Geological Expedition in Montant and Wyoming, has just returned here from the West.

The Montana rock formation, in addition to being important from a geological standpoint, because it provides geologists with a more accessible region in which to study the fundamental processes in the formation of igneous rock, will be important from a commercial standpoint. Chromite, used extensively in rustless steel and in chromeplating, is evident in this area, Professor Sampson said.

Most of the chromite used in the United States at the present time is imported from Rhodesia and New Caledonia, since the deposits in the United States are small and of such low grade that it is impractical for industrial use. The Montana area studied contains the largest chromite deposits in the country, according to Professor Sampson.

OIL CONCERNS TO SELL AUTOMOBILE TIRES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and four affiliated oil companies have decided to sell automobile tires and give service at their thousands of gasoline filling stations that dot American highways. Their opportunity to profit was made evident in the success of the mail order houses in selling tires. By purchasing in huge quantities they will be in a position to undersell the garage man.

Unconfirmed reports are that the Texas Company is about to inaugurate a similar plan, but first intends to buy out a rubber manufacturer and produce the tires itself.

Navy Men Praised for Aid to Fairfax

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, has sent letters of commendation to Edward G. Cullen, chief quartermaster, U. S. S. Lexington, Everett, Mass.; George F. Farrell, chief signalman, U. S. S. Lexington, Everett, Mass.; John W. Popp, chief radio man, U. S. S. Lexington, Paterson, N. J.; Frederick H. Jamp, electrician's mate, second class, U. S. S. Lexington, Quincy, Mass., and John F. Wintter, aviator carpenter's mate, U. S. S. Detroit, Pawtucket, R. I., in recognition of the aid they gave following the collision of the steamer Fairfax with the oil tanker Pinthis on June 10 off the coast of Massachusetts.

The letters thank the men for their assistance in "fighting the fire which followed the collision, in helping the passengers with life belts and in assisting them in and out of lifeboats."

The Navy Department is also planning to commend six marines for their services in connection with the collision.



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When it's part silk, madame

If you are just starting out on your vacation, you should have a travel tweed. "But", we hear you murmur, "tweed is so hot." Not when it's silk and wool and looks like a smartly tailored suit of tweed. This may be had in green, brown or navy with light blouse. Half sizes 35 to 41.

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WOMAN'S GOWN SHOP — THIRD FLOOR

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Yet, the limelight of motordom's approval is no new experience for Studebaker.

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That accomplishment still stands unmatched and unchallenged. Yet, today's brilliant new President Eight, offering you Free Wheeling *with positive gear control,* is a larger, more powerful, more beautiful edition of this World Champion car. Now it gives you world championship stamina and speed—plus Free Wheeling! Arrange to drive it today!

The benefits of Free Wheeling are manifold:

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You save 12 per cent on gasoline, 20 per cent on oil—even more in heavy traffic.

Strains on engine, transmission and axle are lessened. Tires wear longer.

There is nothing new to learn—Free Wheeling with positive gear control is simplicity itself. You drive just as you do in a conventional car.

World Champion PRESIDENT EIGHT—122 h. p., 130-inch & 136-inch wheelbases—$1850 to $2600
World Famous COMMANDER EIGHT—101 h. p., 124-inch wheelbase—$1585 to $1785
Prices at the factory

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STUDEBAKER SIX the most powerful car ever sold at such a *low price*... $795
TO $995 AT THE FACTORY

MANAGER PLAN TO BE PUT UP TO DETROIT VOTERS

Women, It Is Shown, Will Play Active Part in Consideration

By GLENN F. JENKINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—Whatever may be the outcome of the election called Sept. 9 to decide whether Mayor Charles Bowles shall be retained to fill out the two-year term which he began in January or will be displaced by a popularly chosen successor, one fact has grown out of the political controversy which ended in the repudiation of Mr. Bowles on July 22 by a vote of approximately 120,000 to 80,000.

This is that certainly not later than the fall of 1931, according to officials of the Detroit Citizens' League, the question of adopting charter amendments providing for city-manager government will be submitted to the people. This proposition which has been developing for several years, is sponsored not only by the Citizens' League, but by the Detroit Board of Commerce, League of Women Voters and other strong local organizations. Already the city-manager plan is reported to be in successful operation in 48 Michigan communities. In the United States, more than 450 cities and towns have adopted it.

Though Detroit has been cited by national experts as approaching as near to a self-managed democracy as possible under the system of submitting to politics in the selection of city officials, there has developed an ardent desire to remove this political hazard entirely.

"Friends of good government would be loath to run the risk of another storm such as the one we have just passed through," said William P. Lovett, secretary of the Detroit Citizens' League.

The Wayne County League of Women Voters, which is a forceful factor in determining Detroit's political policies, brings a refreshing thought into the movement and that relates to harmony, home life and peaceful pursuit of private affairs, according to Mrs. Beth Adams, executive secretary of the league. Women saw some of the finest and most influential men in town arrayed against one another during the recall campaign, caught up into the whirlwind of politics.

This is the side the women see of the life of everyone who becomes engulfed in the antagonisms which politics begets when personal ambition and disappointments come. They want a city manager.

MOTOR TAXES FOUND STATES' CHIEF INCOME

(Continued from Page 1)

cents per gallon taxes, allocate one cent for the schools, while Texas gives to education 25 per cent of the proceeds from its four cent tax.

During 1929, these provisions resulted in augmenting school funds by roughly $2,000,000 in Florida, $1,500,000 in Georgia, and $5,300,000 in Texas, according to statistics compiled by Mr. Crawford.

In order to distribute the gasoline tax proceeds for highway construction, many states have adopted percentage measures whereby certain proportions go to the state highway and local road-building units. Alabama is unique in that it gives the entire amount to local units, while 25 states rule that 100 per cent shall go to the state highway departments.

The other states vary in the percentages they give to local units, all the way from 16 2-3 per cent to 55.

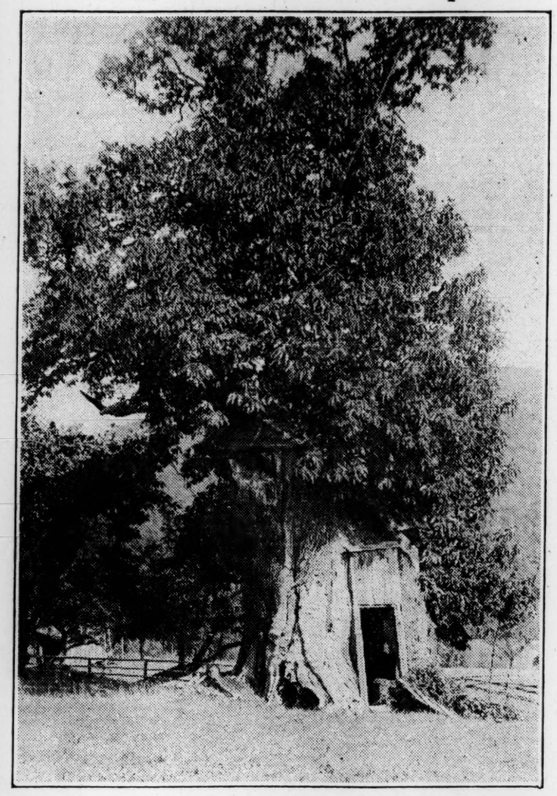
The gasoline tax, according to officials at the Department of Commerce, is specially adapted to the United States, because of the fact that out of the total number of motor vehicles in the world—35,127,398 in 1930—26,653,450 are in the United States. In addition to this fact is the one of local production, so that there is no possibility of import taxes on gasoline such as those adopted by Great Britain, France and Germany.

Gasoline taxes, first adopted in Oregon in 1919, are slowly being adopted in other parts of the world, according to the Department of Commerce automotive division. Canada has a well-established system that yielded $12,547,073 in 1928, the division reports. Germany is studying the possibility of adopting such a tax. Many nations are deterred from adopting this type of tax because of the small number of automobiles subject to taxation, the officials declare, and also by the fact that those nations do not produce gasoline and so can affix an import tax.

Second to the gasoline tax in motor vehicle revenues is the income from registration fees, which totaled $347,843,543 in 1929, it is reported by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Special municipal taxes brought another $20,000,000, and personal property taxes on motor vehicles are estimated at $130,000,000, the report adds. The grand total for 1929—$930,000,000—is said to give motor vehicle taxes an undisputed claim to being the largest single item in maintenance of state treasuries. During the last 10 years, the report declares, nearly $6,000,000,000 have been derived from this source

In addition to the taxes on gasoline, registrations and personal property, the automobile officials declare, the automotive industry contributes to economic resources through its industrial activity. This activity, they say, involved a capital investment in 1929 of nearly $2,000,000,000, a payroll of $775,478,810, and the employment of 4,700,459 people. The total wholesale value of motor vehicle parts and tires in the United States and Canada last year is given as $5,142,315,542.

Home for Birds and People



Heinrich Tomschik, Vienna

FAMOUS CHESTNUT TREE AT PRIGGLITZ, AUSTRIA

Near the mountain village of Prigglitz, Vienna, at the foot of the Semmering, Austria, stands a remarkable collection of natural monuments in the form of giant chestnut trees (Castanea dentata), all of which are centuries old. The chestnut tree in the picture is said to date back at least 1000 years, has a height of 25 meters and a girth of 12.5 meters. The inside of the trunk has been cut out, and for generations this hollow was used as a cave by local shepherds. Near by, is another chestnut tree, not quite as high as this one but of greater girth, so that 12 men standing round it with only finger tips touching, could not compass it.

SHAW CITES EFFECT OF INTEMPERANCE

LONDON (AP)—G. Bernard Shaw, with his customary frankness, in the preface to a new edition to his works says that his father was a drunkard and that in the days of his early youth his family suffered social ostracism because of his father's habits.

"Fortunately or unfortunately (it all depends upon how you look at it)," Mr. Shaw says, "all of the doors of society were closed to his family. The elder Shaw, it seems, in time became a teetotaler—like his famous son always has been.

CANADIAN RESOURCES SHOW BIG INCREASE

OTTAWA (AP)—If all the wealth in the Dominion of Canada were equally divided every citizen would have $2996.

Figures on the per capita wealth of Canada, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics for 1928, place the aggregate wealth of the Dominion, exclusive of undeveloped natural resources, at $28,940,000,000, an increase of $1,272,000,000 over 1927. Farm property and farm products were the largest single item, amounting to 27.82 per cent of the total.

STEEL MERGER CONTRACT EXTENDED

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—The date for the consummation of merger between Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been extended to Aug. 29, it was announced Aug. 1 as trial of suit to enjoin the deal went into its twenty-first day in Mahoning County Common Pleas Court. The merger contract has been extended four times pending the litigation.

Attorneys for the Cyrus S. Eaton interests, who seek to block the merger, again concentrated their attack upon Bethlehem's bonus system as well as on $12,000,000 which Bethlehem listed among its assets for "good will."

CECIL RADIOES PLEA FOR PEACE TO AMERICANS

(Continued from Page 1)

in the treaty, the step will save the treasury $4,000,000, it is estimated. The net saving will probably be somewhat reduced, however, as the personnel of the ships will have to be admitted to that on other vessels in the fleet.

The three ships, which constitute a division of the scouting fleet, are now in European waters carrying midshipmen from Annapolis on their annual cruise. Actual dismantling of the main equipment probably will not be begun until after Japan has ratified the treaty. Once the treaty has been put into effect, complete scrapping of the Florida will be begun. The Wyoming is to be held as a training ship after it has been stripped of guns and the Utah will become a target ship.

The saving that will result from the cut will aid President Hoover in his effort to make a real $200,000,000 cut in the Government expenditures this year, in order to avoid a tax increase.

There are 3000 men now manning these three vessels. They will be transferred to vessels where there is a shortage of help, thus avoiding the necessity of recruiting additional men and training them for service.

It is estimated roughly by the Navy Department that it costs $1000 a year for each man aboard a battleship and about $500,000 a year to operate the vessel itself.

On these estimates the department bases its belief that the retirement will result in a $4,000,000 saving during this year.

DR. SCHACHT TO VISIT AMERICA IN FALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the German Reichsbank, will visit the United States in the fall under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, according to announcement made here on Aug. 4.

Dr. Schacht will come to this country as a private citizen, the announcement said, and will travel through the East, the middle West, and possibly to parts of the Pacific coast area, speaking before large universities and other organizations interested in international problems of finance.

VATICAN COINS IN ITALY

ROME (AP)—The Vatican City authorities and the Italian Finance Minister entered Aug. 2 into a convention under which the royal mint at Rome would take over the coinage of Vatican City currency, which will be recognized as legal tender throughout the kingdom of Italy.

BOSTON LAWYERS PROTEST ACT OF WET MEMBERS

Calling for Poll on Prohibition Issue Is Declared Unnecessary

That the American Bar Association in promoting a poll on the prohibition issue has been forced into a false position by a group of wet members is the prevailing opinion expressed among most dry and some wet lawyers in Boston.

Many local members of the association are unable to see why such a vote should be considered any more advisable today (when the likelihood of its affecting the Constitution is most remote) than in previous years, when, although it then might have influenced the issue, such a poll was judged injudicious.

Even among the dry members, however, a division of opinion appears to exist on the ethics of such a poll. Some hold that, since the question of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment involves large governmental and legal problems, the determination of the views of the majority of the members is within the province of the executive committee.

Others take the stand that, since prohibition has become a political question, it should not be injected into the association. Still others contend that the action of the executive committee should not have been taken without first having given the members an opportunity to discuss it at the annual meeting to be held in Chicago next month.

Clash of Opinions

Another thought that finds frequent expression is to the effect that the poll represents an effort on the part of the wets to get control of the association and, hence, the consequent clash of opinions may prove most damaging to the organization.

J. Weston Allen, a former member of the executive committee, stated that he did not wish to comment upon the action of the committee in respect to a referendum on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in advance of the annual meeting. He thinks that the action taken by the executive committee may come up for discussion then, and prefers to wait to see what may develop at that time. It is evident, however, that he feels that a serious mistake has been made.

Hollis R. Bailey, another Boston lawyer who has served on the executive committee, is reminded by the circumstances of the poll of certain episodes at the annual meeting of the association at Cleveland, O., in 1918, which appear to be germane to the present situation. He recalls that a resolution proposed by Everett P. Wheeler of New York and H. St. George Tucker of Virginia in opposition to the proposed suffrage and prohibition amendments to the Constitution came up before the body.

Not a Legal Question

Henry A. Davis of Pennsylvania, says Mr. Bailey, speaking in opposition to the resolution said: "I am opposed to the resolution. The time has passed for the American Bar Association to take any action on the proposed amendment affecting the liquor traffic. It is no longer a legal question. Both branches of Congress passed on the constitutionality of the proposed amendment when they passed the resolution last December submitting the amendment to the legislatures of the several states for ratification or defeat. Congress is not asking for any legal advice from the Bar Association now. It is now a political question. The sovereign people now have it before them. . . .

"It is surprising, even amazing, that this association representing a great profession and supposedly the best intellect and thought of the country should be asked to pass this resolution. It will only be a gratuitous expression by the American Bar Association to give aid and comfort to the brewers and liquor dealers, help them complete their propaganda for the present campaign, cause our names to be posted in every bar room in the country, and hold us up to ridicule and contempt before the people."

"Wets' Hysterical Year"

The resolution, reports Mr. Bailey, was later put aside and no final vote on it was taken.

"The object of the American Bar Association," Mr. Bailey declared, "as stated in its constitution, 'shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the Union, uphold the honor of the profession of the law and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American bar.' The question of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," he concluded, "evidently is not a part of the proper business of the association."

"This is the wets' hysterical year," said James T. Pugh, an influential Boston lawyer who formerly belonged to the association, but who is "glad I'm not in it now because of the prohibition poll."

"If prohibition were not pinching the wets," he continued, "we would not hear them hollo. I cannot believe that this poll would have been attempted if those back of it did not hope to gain ammunition for the wets from it. The same thing was tried before and found wanting. People expect of lawyers observance of the law. The lawyer's duty is to respect and enforce law. If wet lawyers would give one tithe of their time to observance or attempts at enforcement of the prohibition law that they now give to efforts toward nullification there would be no prohibition problem."

DIESEL-POWERED LIGHTSHIPS GIVE BETTER SERVICE

Five More on Stations Put Steam Out of Running—Save Much Space

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Five out of six new Diesel lightships, the latest thing in "floating lighthouses" have been completed and the sixth is almost ready to be put into place to warn navigators of shoals where it is impracticable to build a permanent light.

The sixth, which the Lighthouse Service expects to be completed by the end of August, will take its place off Nantucket Shoals, 41 miles off the Massachusetts coast, the station of the most isolated of the light ships. The Nantucket light has the distinction of being the first to greet vessels coming in from the Atlantic.

Of the five already completed, the first was assigned to Blunts Reef, Calif.; two others have been assigned to Swiftsure Bank, Wash., and Frying Pan Shoal, N. C. Two more which have been completed are awaiting to be sent to stations at Fire Island, N. Y., and Fenwick Island Shoal, Delaware.

The substitution of Diesel electric equipment in place of steam has resulted in a saving of both space and weight, making possible a reduction of about 100 tons in the displacement, which in turn has decreased the necessary horsepower porportionately, it is said. These changes have had a direct effect upon the hull, the lines being finer and producing a vessel offering less resistance to the sea and providing more comfort for officers and crew.

Three of the ships which were constructed on the Pacific coast have a compressed air diaphone for a signal, while the other three, constructed on the Atlantic coast have electric air oscillators.

Steel has been used throughout in the construction of these vessels, and in outward appearance they present no radical differences from the older and well-known types.

LIGHT PLANE RECORD SET

CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—Stanley C. Hoffman of Cincinnati on Aug. 3 climbed to an indicated altitude of 15,500 feet, establishing an altitude record for light planes, if his flight is given official recognition. The barograph carried by Hoffman will be sent to Washington for calibration. The previous record of 13,254 feet was held by Charles Kazala of Poland.

"Nevaspred"



Showing elastic side straps

INDIVIDUALLY ADJUSTABLE

Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—hips and diaphragm—also corrects hollow back.

All-in-ones and side-hook girdles in lace, voile or batiste cover the "Nevaspred" supporting straps. Also made in step-in. *Call or Write for Booklet.*

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FOOD DEALERS

Here's new business

Our advertising in the Monitor has produced splendid results. Housewives impressed with the goodnes of Otto Stahl's Frankfurters have been ordering and *reordering* directly from us.

No doubt many of these housewives are in your community.

Now, ordering them directly from us is fine and we heartily appreciate the business. But certainly Mrs. Housewife would appreciate things a lot more if she knew she could walk around the corner and buy these Imported Style Frankfurters from *you*. Moreover, being so convenient she would buy more often. And the chances are she would shop at your place for all her meats.

Monitor Readers!

May we solicit your cooperation by asking that you call this announcement to the attention of your dealer.

The demand for Otto Stahl's Frankfurters is growing bigger day by day. And no wonder! These delicious frankfurters are made of the most tender beef and pork. They are so spiced by our chefs to suit the most delicate tongue. Blended by the European process, Otto Stahl's Frankfurters have that inimitable taste that makes them a favorite.

Otto Stahl's FRANKFURTERS

With this delectable product so good to eat, with the demand growing stronger, with our advertising to remind your customers of the delicious ness of Otto Stahl's Frankfurters, potential business is being created for you. Do you want it?

A STAHL-MEYER PRODUCT

As an introductory offer we will pay the express charges on your initial order for two dozen cans or more. We will also send you free of charge some beautiful window and counter displays. We also have some news for you on how you can become an Otto Stahl dealer. Send in the coupon.



Special DEALERS' OFFER

Sales Manager:
STAHL-MEYER,
3rd Avenue at 127th Street, New York City

Please send me your special introductory offer of two cases, each containing 12 cans of Otto Stahl's Imported Style Frankfurters. Express prepaid. Also send me at once your window and counter displays. Also send me information on your special dealers' proposition.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....*State*.....

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WANAMAKER PLACE ◆ NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

Booming News of the

August Furniture Sale

Good many long faces these days . . . lots of people pessimistic . . . but not here at Wanamaker's . . . all of which moves us to state these plain facts about the August Furniture Sale at Wanamaker's:

1. Discounts are greater this year . . . comprising 20 to 50% on our entire regular stocks of furniture.
2. We have sold more furniture than last year . . .
3. We have served a greater number of people . . .
4. On many occasions our sales for the day have far exceeded the sales of corresponding days in 1929.
5. Our Budget Credit Accounts are greater in number . . . and greater in total volume

We cannot account for this success except that people know that Wanamaker furniture is honestly made . . . of the materials we say it is . . . and that it is in good taste . . . honestly priced to begin with . . . and now

lowered 20 to 50 per cent

Our Next Night Opening is Wednesday until 9 p. m

You are Cordially Invited to Attend

WANAMAKER'S—FOURTH TO EIGHTH FLOORS, SOUTH BUILDING

STERN BROTHERS
42nd 43rd STREETS—WEST of FIFTH AVE.
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To your advantage—NOW!

This handsome Mink Coat

Made to your order for

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Last year's price for this quality was 1850.00

The superb mink coat you have dreamed of owning—one of the most precious and most practical of furs—made to your individual measurements at a saving of 565.00. This low investment price is due to the present "market condition" in mink, which may never again make such value possible. These are the dark, rich pelts of *lightweight, supple quality* identified with exclusive custom furs, in this handsome model with new swirl shawl collar.

Stored in our own vaults and insured until you wish to take it out this fall

STERN'S DAYLIGHT FUR SALON—THIRD FLOOR

BAR ASSOCIATION WET POLL MOVE TERMED 'FUTILE'

Louisville Member Enters Another Protest of Proposed Vote

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Describing as "quixotic and futile" the action of the wet members of the American Bar Association in seeking a stand against prohibition by that group, J. Franklin Fairleigh, Louisville lawyer, has written a protest against the proposed wet and dry referendum among members of the association.

In a letter addressed to Henry Upson Sims, president of the association, Mr. Fairleigh, writing as a member of the group, declared that "if the association takes a stand against prohibition it will be a serious reflection upon the moral ideals of American lawyers."

Continuing, Mr. Fairleigh says in his protest:

"That, after all, is the real harmful phase of the situation. Whatever unfavorable effect, if any, such action by the association may have on the prohibition movement will be only temporary.

"In view of our form of federal government which operates within a sphere bounded by a written examination, there may have been in years past some difference of opinion as to whether such legislation as the Eighteenth Amendment properly belongs in the Constitution. However, the amendment has now been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, and that should end all discussion on that point.

"My position is that technical legal questions arising from the construction of a written constitution should not, among forward-looking people, be allowed to frustrate the enactment of such laws as the pure food, narcotic, child labor, white slave, and prohibition, which are the result of an overwhelming demand of a higher state of civilization that has its sanction in the moral consciousness of many.

"For the above-mentioned reasons, the association will do its members as a class an injustice, and impair its usefulness in the body politic, by voting against prohibition.

"I do not believe in smothering discussion of the subject, but the only way to have a real test is to submit a repeal proposal to the states and the wets know that a repeal would never carry.

"Therefore, how quixotic and utterly futile are the actions of the wet members of the association."

Soviets Adding to Merchant Marine

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Russian merchant marine vessels are being added to the fleet by purchases of old vessels from England and the United States and by an increase in domestic shipbuilding, it is reported to the Department of Commerce, by an informed representative abroad.

Despite the limited equipment of the Russian yards, according to the report, during the last five years 24 sea-going vessels have been constructed in Leningrad. At the beginning of the current year, new building delivered to the merchant marine aggregated 47,000 gross tons, while the fleet of the oil syndicate had grown to 57,000 tons, it adds. The present ambitious building program is said to call for the construction of 10 large motorships during the current year.

In all, during the years 1930-33, the launching of 91 large ships and 178 fishing steamers is contemplated, according to the information. Soviet opinion, however, according to Danish press despatches, sees very little prospect for the complete execution of this program, but does feel that by 1933 about 200,000 gross tons of ships will perhaps be made available by Russian shipyards.

LIBRARY DELEGATE EN ROUTE TO SWEDEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Representing the American Library Association, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle left Chicago Aug. 4 for Stockholm to attend the meeting of the International Library Commission Aug. 20.

Miss Bogle was commissioned to invite the International Federation of Library Associations to hold its 1933 meeting in Chicago, that its members might visit the Chicago World's Fair that year. Miss Bogle is assistant secretary of the American Library Association.

Farm Board Backed by National Grange

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O. — The National Grange is solidly behind the Federal Farm Board program in its effort to raise the price of wheat and other farm crops, according to L. J. Taber, national master of the Grange.

"The program of the farm board urges the formation of farmers' cooperative associations, the marketing of grain through the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the holding of wheat for future sale instead of dumping on the present low market, decreased production and reduced acreage," Taber said. "The Grange is behind this program, but is also urging the establishment of stabilizing corporations to buy wheat and surplus grain as provided in the marketing act.

"Wheat is now far below the normal price, but indications are that the price level will rise sharply within the next few months. Too many factors are involved to predict the new price level, but it will be much higher than at the present time."

Mr. Taber said the present drought will not affect the price of wheat as the crop is nearly normal, but he predicted that prolonged dry weather will cause a wheat shortage next year and increased prices in 1931 because of a short crop.

Virginia to Search for Historic Trees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—In an effort to locate historic and notable trees in Virginia, an historical tree contest will be conducted during the summer by the Virginia Historical Society, the Richmond News-Leader and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Dr. J. Elton Lodewick, professor of wood technology at V. P. I., announces.

Photographs winning awards will be included in a bulletin to be issued by V. P. I. Awards for photographs of historic trees will be based on historical interest connected with the tree pictured, the clearness and suitability of the photograph submitted, and the authenticity of the historical write-up.

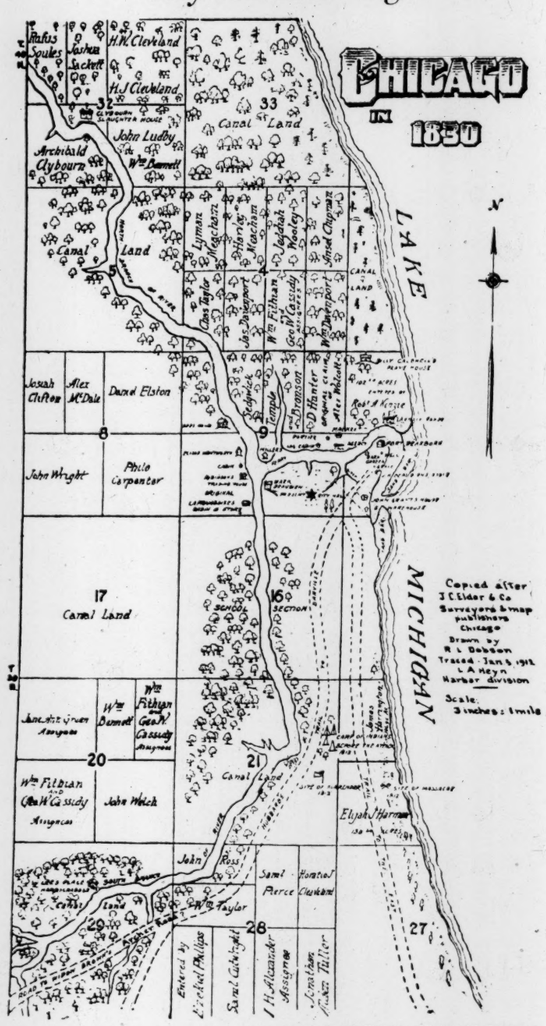
Judges for the contest which will run from June 25 to Sept. 1 are a representative of the Virginia Historical Society to be named. Dr. Douglas Freeman of the Richmond News-Leader and Dr. Lodewick of V. P. I. Cash prizes will be made. Decision is to be made as soon after Sept. 1 as possible.

800 CHILDREN CARED FOR IN QUAKE AREA

ROME (AP)—More than 800 orphaned or abandoned children of the earthquake zone have been provided for by relief organizations, it was stated in a report made Aug. 2 by the Minister of Public Works to the Premier, Benito Mussolini.

The reconstruction workers number 3192, the report said, in addition to soldiers, firemen, and other volunteers. Two days ago only 753 were engaged in that work. The Minister's report said that sanitary conditions throughout the region had been restored to normal.

Only 100 Years Ago



PLAT OF CHICAGO IN 1830
Chicago Became an Official Community When This Plat Was Drawn on Aug. 4, 1830. Before Then It Was but a Region Without a Name.

Chicago Marks Century With Place on Map

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—It is a rare world metropolis which can look back toward its beginning and say, "I came into being on exactly this date." Yet Chicago can chronicle, that on Aug. 4, 1930, it was born just 100 years ago.

You could seat in a single Chicago street car all the people who then inhabited this spot. A century ago Aug. 3 it was without a name, merely a region.

Then on Aug. 4, 1830, Chicago became an official community. Out of the vague Indian frontier it stepped into history as an entity. At that day the surveying of a tiny bit of wilderness here was officially recorded.

Building of a canal joining the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River, the same undertaking in modern form which Congress only a few months ago voted again to help, pushed Chicago into existence. This year Congress decided to give cash, then it donated land. Initial Chicago was government land, put on the market to further a great public work of the pioneers.

Writing of Chicago's official genesis for The Christian Science Monitor, L. H. Shattuck, director of the Chicago Historical Society, thus pictures it:

Visited by French in 1680

"One hundred years ago, Aug. 4, 1830, the first plat of the Town of Chicago was filed by James Thompson, surveyor. Chicago came into being at that time as a result of the Illinois and Michigan canal project.

"The early history of this region shows erratic periods of activity. It was first visited by the French about 1680 and frequently mentioned in their annals from that time until about 1700. During the eighteenth century the French made little progress in this region due to a great extent to Indian difficulties. After the French and Indian War, this region became a part of the English colonial developments. The Revolution, however, concentrated the efforts of both colonials and the English on our eastern coast, and this section received little regard.

"By 1787, because of the steady increase of emigration to the west, the attention of the United States Congress had been called to the western territories. In that year the Northwest Territory was created and the importance of the Great Lakes region was beginning to be realized.

"In 1803 the United States Government saw the necessity for better protection of the Northwest Territory if the waterways of the Great Lakes were to be preserved for the commerce of this country. Accordingly, Fort Dearborn was constructed at the mouth of the Chicago river. 1812 saw the destruction of the fort and the massacre of the garrison by the Indians. In 1816 a second fort was built and a small pioneer establishment grew up outside the fort. This year marked the beginning of the struggle in Congress for the construction of internal waterways and canals in Illinois; the Illinois and Michigan canal being one of the projects.

First Tax in 1823

"The few families, seven in number, which lived within the shadow of Fort Dearborn, had no taste of civil authority until 1823, when the officials of Fulton County, to which this region was attached, levied a tax on the personal property in the district, excepting only furniture. In 1825, Peoria County was created, and what is now Chicago came under the jurisdiction of that county. In 1829, the canal commissioners, appointed by the Legislature, were empowered to 'locate the canal, to lay out towns, to sell lots, and apply the proceeds to the construction of the canal.'

"The route of the canal had been surveyed previously and a grant made by Congress in 1827 to the State of Illinois of the 'alternate sections of public lands on either side of the canal for five miles.' These lands were subject to disposal by the Legislature for the purpose of 'aiding the State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan.' The Commission moved to have a survey of the canal lands made and lots laid out for public sale. One of the surveyors employed was James Thompson of Randolph County.

"The first lots laid out were those for Ottawa and Chicago, the terminals of the projected canal. Thompson laid out Chicago, a little town with an area of about ⅜ of a square mile. It was bounded on the north by Kinzie Street, on the west by Desplaines, on the south by Madison, and on the east by State.

"James Thompson was an obscure man, but his name has been perpetuated as the surveyor of the Town of Chicago, that in a 100 years has grown from a population of about 50 to that of 3,375,235. He was born in South Carolina in 1789. In 1814 he moved to Kaskaskia, Ill., where he taught school for three years. Then he settled on a tract of land in Randolph County. He was appointed county surveyor in 1821, and subsequently Captain of the Militia and Probate Judge."

NEW ILLINOIS CRIMINAL CODE GOES TO PUBLIC

Limits Penitentiary Offenses in Favor of State Farm Terms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Illinois and Cook County judicial advisory councils on Aug. 3 made public their completed plan for complete revision of the State's criminal code, designed to simplify procedure, insure the speeding up of justice, and make more certain the prompt punishment of felons.

Details of the plan were given out immediately upon return of the members of the councils from Quebec, where they had spent a week working out the final program, based on results of their study of the courts of leading cities of the United States and Canada visited during the last year.

The code is to be submitted to Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, and then to the State Legislature for approval next January. If it is adopted, it was said by A. S. Cuthbertson, State Senator and chairman of the state council, it will put Illinois criminal procedure in advance of that of any other state.

The revised code would limit the number of crimes punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary and provide for the punishment of certain crimes, now listed as felonies, by imprisonment on state farms. The council proposes to divide all crimes into five classes:

1. Those subject to capital punishment or imprisonment in the penitentiary. In this class are treason, homicide, manslaughter, robbery with a gun, rape, arson to a dwelling, kidnapping for ransom and bombing.

2. Those punishable by imprisonment in any institution, other than a penitentiary, not to exceed three years. Among these are attempts to commit crimes of the first class, abortion without murder, burglary, larceny, embezzlement, seduction, conspiracy, forgery, and perjury. Crimes of this class are punishable to life imprisonment in the penitentiary on the second offense.

3. Those of a similar punishment as class 2, excepting that they are never punishable by a penitentiary sentence. This includes bookmaking, dynamite-making, carrying concealed weapons, libel, nonsupport, contribution to delinquency, escape from prison, false imprisonment, prostitution, and drunken driving.

4. Those punishable by a sentence not to exceed six months and a fine of $200. This class includes the compounding of crimes, Malfeasance in office where no funds are involved, and frauds where no money is lost.

5. Petty offenses punishable by a sentence of not more than 30 days and a fine of not more than $200.

In all classifications except the first, grand jury indictments would be done away with and the procedure based on information filed by the state's attorney. The jury would be judges only of fact and not of law, and sentences would not be returned by the juries but left to the discretion of the trial judges.

Rome Gets $1,000,000 Gift From American

ROME (AP)—A donation of $1,000,000 to the Italian Government from George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., was announced Aug. 1 in the Official Gazette, which published a royal decree of acceptance dated July 2.

The money is for the erection of a clinic and college in Rome.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Heywood Broun, journalist, have been designated Socialist candidates for election from the Sixth and Seventeenth Congressional Districts, respectively. The Sixth District is now represented by Arthur L. Somers, Democrat, and the Seventeenth by Ruth Pratt, Republican.

Fewer Army Planes for Airport Fêtes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Municipal airport dedications have become so numerous that F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, has found it necessary to limit attendance of Army Air Corps airplanes at them to localities of more than 50,000 population.

Increased demands for army planes were found to be hampering training schedules and menacing air corps tactical development. "We naturally regret taking this step," said Mr. Davison, "but airport dedications are becoming so numerous that the army cannot possibly meet the demands for planes and pilots for exhibition flights."

"The Air Corps," he continued, "adopted its rather broad policy of attending airport dedications when the construction of municipal landing facilities and the development of airways were still in the pioneer stage. I wish to make it clear that even at the risk of undermining the military efficiency of the Air Corps, that policy would be continued if the building of airports demanded its continuance."

"Limiting participation of army planes to dedications in cities of more than 50,000 population does not mean that a large percentage of defense-minded and air-enthusiastic citizens will get no opportunity to keep in touch with Air Corps progress. On the contrary, every effort will be made to encourage and satisfy public interest in army aviation through special projects in keeping with military interests."

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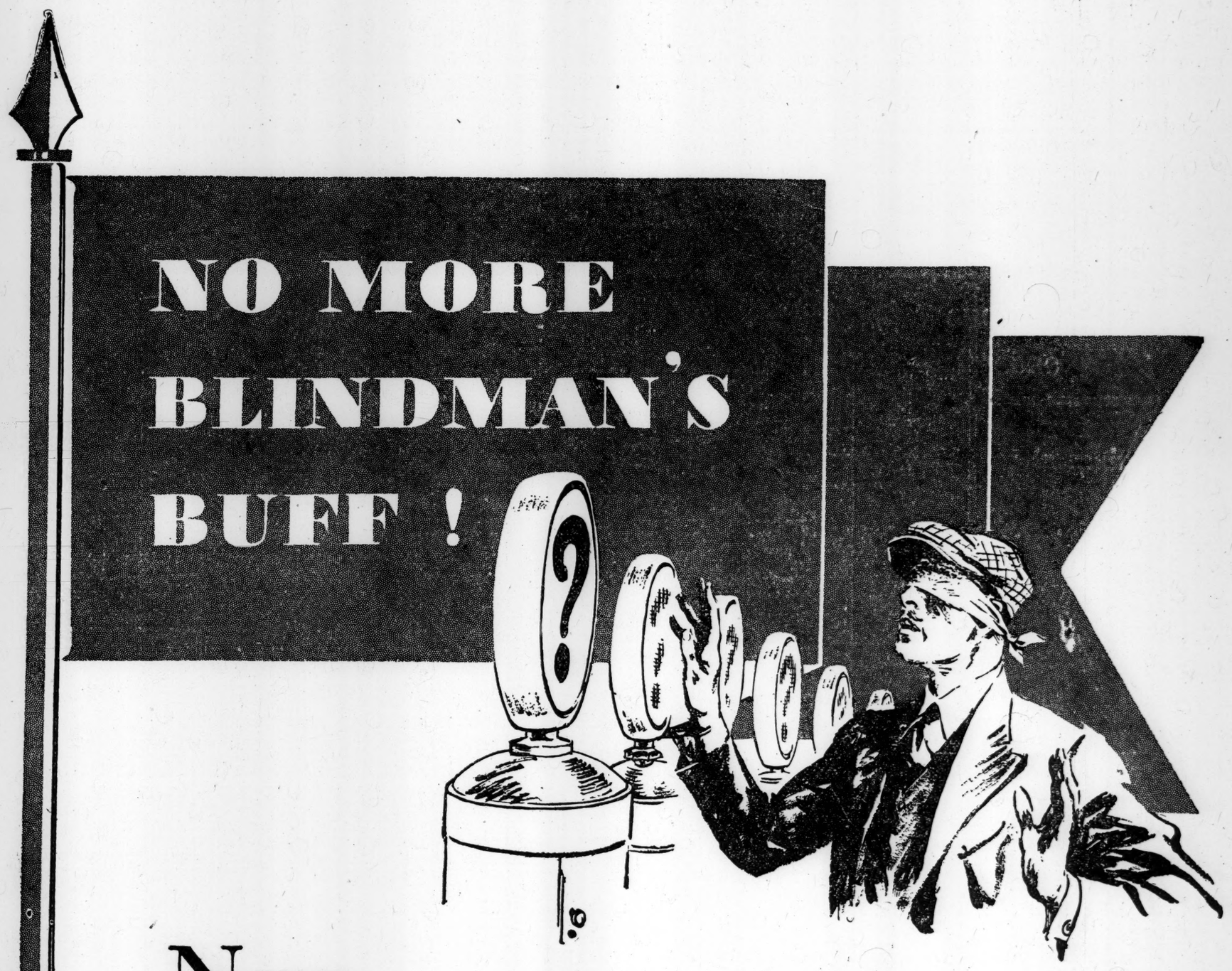
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New SOCONY BANNER GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YANKEES ARE NEAR LEADERS

Move Much Closer to Senators and A's During Week

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	71	35	.670
Washington	62	41	.602
New York	61	45	.575
Cleveland	55	51	.519
Detroit	51	56	.477
Chicago	43	61	.413
St. Louis	43	64	.402
Boston	36	69	.343

RESULTS AUG. 2

Philadelphia 9, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 8, Boston 7.
Washington 9, New York 3.
Washington 9, New York 5.
Detroit 13, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 12, St. Louis 4.

RESULTS AUG. 3

Washington 11, Boston 2.
Boston 7, Washington 1.
New York 9, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 14, Cleveland 6.
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.

Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics are beyond doubt the class of the American League at the present time. At the conclusion of the past seven days they were still in first place in the standing and that by a comfortable margin. Washington has been trying hard to shorten the distance between itself and the champions but with little success. The New York Yankees are now closer behind the Senators and by winning their share of games can take second position. Cleveland remained in fourth place and kept pace with the New Yorkers. The standing in the second division also remained unchanged with Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston placed in that order.

The Athletics won four games in six played during the seven days. Grove and Earnshaw shared the pitching honors, each winning two games. The former held the Senators and the Red Sox, with the latter being victorious over the Yankees and Senators. The two defeats were handed out by the Yankees. Connie Mack will lead his players in a home stay for the next few weeks and with this advantage should remain at the top of the league quite easily.

Washington's best showing during the week was made on Aug. 2, when it took a double-header from the Yankees. Jones and Marberry were the winning pitchers, each turning in brilliant games. The following day found Manager Johnson's boys dividing with the Red Sox in their home city. The Athletics gave the Senators a slow start on July 30 and 31, defeating them on both occasions by close scores. Washington is also playing at home and will continue to do so for some time.

Bob Shawkey led his players through a very successful week, winning five contests and losing three. The New York club is now much nearer the Senators and may change positions in another week. George Pipgras was the most effective pitcher, defeating the Red Sox on July 30 and the Athletics on Aug. 3. Johnson, Pennock, Ruffing and Wells were the other winning boxmen. The Yankees are also playing at home, and with their share of the "breaks" will go even higher in the race.

Cleveland also did well, winning five games and losing two. The pitching assignments were divided evenly, with perhaps the most outstanding being the work of Wes Ferrell, who won his seventeenth game of the season against the Tigers on July 31. The Indians, at the present time, seem capable of holding their position in the first division, but the vital test will come during the next few weeks, as they will do most of their playing on the road.

The Tigers were victorious on four occasions. They managed to take one contest in their series with the Indians and three in a row from the White Sox, to remain at the top of the second division. Chicago won three games, all from the Browns, to hold their position of sixth place. St. Louis was on the winning end of only two contests, but were not at all pressed by the Red Sox for seventh place. The Boston club could won only one game, that from the Senators.

Weetamoe Leads Three Other Cup Candidates in First Run

Squadron Following America's Cup Defense Boats on New York Yacht Club's Eight-Day Cruise One of the Largest in 20 Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—A 31-mile racing run along the southern Massachusetts shore with an anchorage for the night in the quaint old whaling port of Mattapoisett lay before the New York Yacht Club fleet as it made sail Aug. 4. The run is an old and a familiar one with the start as usual from Brenton's Reef lightship and the finish at Nye Ledge half way up Buzzard's Bay, and to bring out all the racing craft, Rear Commodore Junius S. Morgan offered two handsome trophies, one for schooners and the other for the sloops of the fleet, sailing on their corrected time, the four America's Cup candidate yachts, however, being barred, as none of them is in cruising trim.

As the race Aug. 4 was one of the shortest on the present cruise the fleet was rather slow in getting under way, but a flock of power craft started out early, many of them bound for the swordfishing grounds, off the entrance to Buzzard's Bay.

Many of the yachtsmen seized the opportunity to visit Brenton's Cove in order that they might see the big cup yachts hoist sail, with no apparent effort on the part of the crew, for the halyards on all the boats lead below decks, and the long wire ropes are hauled by winches, worked by a comparatively few men.

Stronger Favorite

Most everyone had something to say about the run on Aug. 2 from New London, in which the Weetamoe again scored. In fact the nose of the breeze which her skipper George Nichols showed on this 37½-mile jaunt out of Long Island Sound and along the southern Rhode Island shore has made the Crane yacht more than ever a favorite for cup defense.

Incidentally the squadron which followed the four cup boats into Narragansett Bay Aug. 2 was one of the largest that has made the cruise in 20 years, with over 50 yachts joining in the sport and more than 100 power boats running along with the racers.

What little breeze was blowing when the fleet ambled out of the mouth of the Thames a couple of hours before noon on Aug. 2 was from the southwest, but there was a strong ebb tide running out through the Race, which helped all hands out into Block Island Sound. The cup yachts were sent away in the lead and the Weetamoe with three small headsails crossed the line 20 seconds after the gun, followed closely by the Whirlwind. There was a slight mixup between the Enterprise and the Yankee which may require a hearing later. The Weetamoe with her sheets trimmed fairly flat headed for Race Rock, hard on the starboard tack and was the first of the racing fleet to swing round the square gray light. The Enterprise which had passed the Whirlwind was next with the Yankee trailing the Thorne boat. Then the wind fell flat and for half an hour the yachts had scarcely steerageway, but the tide helped them along at a three-knot-an-hour gait.

Finds Expected Breeze

Captain Nichols, however, had his weather eye out for a new breeze and, believing that it would again come from a southerly quarter, edged the Weetamoe over in the general direction of Montauk. His guess proved correct, for about 1 o'clock a dark blue steak came steadily across the Sound and struck the Crane boat first. It was a trifle west of south, and shifting small headsails for a ballooner, Skipper Nichols headed the yacht due east for Joint Judith, 25 miles away The Enterprise was the next to feel the new wind, then the Vanitie, starting five minutes later with the Resolute, also caught it. The three yachts were slipping along nicely and had gained a long lead on the Whirlwind, Resolute and Yankee, when those boats finally picked up their heels, the Yankee being slower to start than the others.

The wind kept increasing all the afternoon, and at 2 o'clock the fleet was well strung out, but scudding along with largest kites drawing, and power yachts with throttles wide open to keep up with the cup yachts. The Weetamoe held her head from start to finish, being the first to swing round Point Judith Whistler and break out her spinnaker for the last leg to Brenton's Reef. The Enterprise was about three minutes astern, while the Vanitie, which had been sailing very fast on the broad reach through Block Island Sound, was only five minutes astern of the Aldrich boat.

Back up the Sound the Whirlwind had managed to slip past the Resolute, but the Yankee seemed sluggish and trailed the old cup defender all the afternoon.

The seven-mile run from Point Judith to the finish was made by all the yachts in very fast time, for by this time the breeze was well up to 15 knots and all hands came staggering up to the lightship under spinnakers, some of them keeping their big kites drawing until they were nearly abreast of Fort Adams.

Beautiful Picture

The Weetamoe was a beautiful picture as she "flew" across the line with her pink spinnaker bulging out ahead, and a smother of foam under her bow. The Enterprise followed three minutes later, but the Whirlwind was beaten over 12 minutes and the Yankee nearly 18 minutes by the Weetamoe.

The Vanitie's sailing was one of the features of the run, for she was the third boat across the line and beat the Enterprise in elapsed time. The Resolute also sailed well, finishing only 17 seconds after the Whirlwind and making the run in five minutes better time than the Thorne boat.

The Yankee was sailed on Aug. 2 by her manager, John S. Lawrence, as Secretary Charles Francis Adams will spend most of the week in Washington. Her poor showing, however, was due almost entirely to the calm spot which she ran into under Fisher's Island.

The Whirlwind's changes were reported to have been fairly satisfactory, at least the strong weather helm has been overcome. She, too, was unfortunate in failing to catch the breeze until minutes after it struck the Weetamoe.

Two Boston-owned yachts captured the two principal trophies for the run, the Navy Challenge cups, W. K. Shaw's 50-footer, Andiamo, winning that for sloops, and Joseph V. Santry's Pleione taking the one for schooners.

The following are the times for the two classes of cup boats, the new and the old:

AMERICA'S CUP SLOOPS CLASS J

Yacht	Owner	Elapsed time H. M. S.
Weetamoe,	George Nichols et al	4 2 45
Enterprise,	W. W. Aldrich et al	4 5 50
Whirlwind,	L. K. Thorne et al	4 15 32
Yankee,	John S. Lawrence et al	4 20 28

OLD CUP YACHTS

Vanitie,	G. B. Lambert	4 4 24
Resolute,	Sydney Clark	4 10 28

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN SUCCESSFUL ABROAD

ANTWERP, Belgium (AP) — The United States rifle team, which won at the standing position in the miniature rifle championships Aug. 2, repeated its success Aug. 3 in the kneeling position.

The Americans scored 1877 points, followed by Denmark with 1843, France 1824, Belgium with 1751, Holland 1723, while Italy gave up.

Dr. Emmett Swanson of Minneapolis became world's champion in the kneeling category with a score of 382 out of a possible 400. The weapon used is a .22 caliber long "miniature rifle," at a 50-meter range.

The American team Aug. 2 won the world championship in miniature rifle shooting from a standing position at a 50-meter distance, scoring 1804 points. Belgium was second with 1796; Denmark third, 1770; and France fourth, 1769.

Harry N. Renshaw of Nogales, Ariz., tied with Pattersen of Denmark for the individual title with a score of 368 but lost to the Dane in a shoot-off. Scores of the other Americans were: Sharp, 365; Parson, 363; Seitzenger, 357; and Bruce, 351.

MRS. JONES WINS AGAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Mrs. Melvin C. Jones of Lincolnshire Country Club, Crete, Ill., became champion of the Chicago District Golf Association for the sixth time Aug. 1, when she defeated Miss Eva May Johnson of Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, 1 up in the 18-hole final at the Illinois Golf Club at Glencoe. The match was close all the way, Mrs. Jones never being more than 2 up. They were square on the thirteenth, Miss Johnson was 1 up on the fourteenth, squared on the sixteenth, and 1 down on the seventeenth, the eighteenth being halved.

CANADIANS LEAD

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club took a four-point lead in its annual series with the Barnegat Bay Yacht Club by finishing first and second in the fourth race of the series Aug. 2. The Canadians trailed the United States by two points at the start of the racing Aug. 2, but pulled into a tie in the third race and then went ahead by their fine showing in the fourth. The series will conclude with four races at Barnegat Bay on Aug. 23 and 24.

ROBINS HOLD THEIR LEAD

Begin Tour of Circuit in Strong Manner—Cubs at Home

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	62	40	.608
Chicago	59	43	.568
New York	57	45	.559
St. Louis	52	49	.514
Pittsburgh	50	50	.500
Boston	47	56	.456
Cincinnati	44	56	.440
Philadelphia	34	66	.340

RESULTS AUG. 2

Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
New York 8, Brooklyn 6.
Pittsburgh 14, Chicago 8.
Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 3.

RESULTS AUG. 3

Philadelphia 11, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 12, Chicago 8.
Brooklyn 1, New York 0.
St. Louis 11, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 3.

During the past seven days Manager Wilbert Robinson and his Brooklyn Robins proved to all other National League pennant contenders that they were capable of holding their position at the top of the standing. The Chicago Cubs stayed close behind in second position but failed to shorten the distance between themselves and the leaders. John McGraw had his New York Giants playing great ball and advanced to within a small margin of the Cubs. The St. Louis Cardinals held their own to bring up the rear of the first division. Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati and Philadelphia remained in that order in the lower half of the standing.

Robins on Road

Brooklyn successfully continued its drive to stay ahead of the Champion Cubs. The Robins began the week by winning from the Braves on July 28 behind the brilliant pitching of Hollis Thurston. The final game of their Boston series was lost, but they came back strong to win three out of four from the Phillies. Moss Clark and Luque worked in the box against the heavy hitting Philadelphia club to turn in victories. On Aug. 2 and 3 Manager Robinson led his players against the fast stepping Giants, losing the first contest, but winning the second. In the latter game Dazzy Vance was right at the peak of his form, holding the New Yorkers to four scattered hits and no runs. The Robins have one or two games remaining to be played at home at the present time and then will make a tour of the circuit. More than a little of their success during the 1930 season depends on the showing they make while on this road trip.

The Cubs won three games and lost the same number during the past seven days. Root and Bush took both ends of a double-header from the Reds on July 28, with Osborne holding the Pirates in check on Aug. 1. The Pittsburgh club changed its ways on Aug. 2 and 3, however, and defeated the champions on both occasions. Chicago has a decided advantage over its rivals during the coming weeks, with a long home stay just begun. If Manager McCarthy is to overtake the Robins he must do so while the leaders are on the road.

A winning streak by the Giants put them close behind the Cubs, six games being won in seven played. Two defeats were handed to the Phillies, three to the Braves and one to the Robins. On Aug. 3, the leaders turned the tables on the New York Club, defeating them behind the pitching of Dazzy Vance. Manager McGraw is also leading his players on a tour of the circuit. They are very close to Chicago and may reach second place if they can continue to play steady ball.

Cardinals in Fourth

Manager Street and his Cardinals began the week in a poor manner, but ended up in fine style. The Pirates defeated them on three different occasions by close scores before they could finally get back into the winning column. Cincinnati was the Cardinals' next stop and it seems they took the Reds by surprise. Hallahan and Johnson were the winning pitchers against Dan Howley's club on Aug. 1 and 2 respectively, with Rhem and Lindsey taking both ends of a double-header on Aug. 3. The Cardinals will do most of their playing at home during the next few weeks, an advantage that should aid them in remaining among the leaders.

The Pirates made the best showing among the second division teams and at present seems capable of stepping into the first division. Manager Ens has his club playing fine ball. Three games in a row were taken from the Cardinals and two out of three from the Cubs. Hard and timely batting has been the reason for their winning streak and should place them higher in the race.

Manager McKechnie and his Braves could do little against the Robins and Giants and failed to better their position in the standing. Three games won in nine played was the record of the Boston team. The Reds won a single contest, that from the Cubs on July 29. Philadelphia remained at the bottom of the standing, winning three games and losing seven.

Mrs. Harper Wins Seabright Final

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., added her name on Aug. 2 to the list of California stars who have won the Seabright Bowl for ladies' singles during the last seven years, since Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory won the first trophy outright in 1923. Mrs. Mallory is the only eastern player whose name is on the new trophy, the others being Miss Mary K. Browne, Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, and Miss Helen M. Jacobs, the last two twice each. Mrs. Harper defeated Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana in the final round, 6—4, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., added two victories to his list, as the result of the finals in the men's doubles and the mixed doubles, which were also completed on Aug. 2. He teamed with R. Norris Williams 2d of Wayne, Pa., in the men's doubles, and the pair just managed to defeat Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields in the finals, after losing the first two sets, and being close to defeat in the fourth. The score was 2—6, 4—6, 6—1, 9—7, 6—2. Then Miss Edith A. Cross and Hall captured the first leg on the newly instituted mixed doubles bowls by defeating Mrs. Harper and Philip F. Neer, 6—4, 6—3, in the finals of that section of the tourney.

Mrs. Harper relied chiefly on her service and net play to defeat Miss Cruickshank, who has great driving power and unusual control on her forehand. The latter made the mistake of directing her attack chiefly to the backhand of the elder player, and, though she made the battle close all the way, the better control on volleys of Mrs. Harper gave her the advantage at the end of each set.

Williams was erratic in the first two sets, but with the start of the third, hit his stride, and the elder pair took the set with ease. Then the fourth set was a service duel to seven all. But, with Shields serving and the score at 40—0, Hall suddenly took matters into his own hands, and, scoring three placements in a row, the team broke through for the needed break and took the set, 9—7, and then won the final set easily. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—LADIES' SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ann., Calif., 6—4, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

R. N. Williams 2d and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., 2—6, 4—6, 6—1, 9—7, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Edith A. Cross and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper and Philip F. Neer, 6—4, 6—3.

BALL TEAM TO INVADE ORIENT

CHICAGO (AP)—The University of Chicago's baseball team left Aug. 4 for Japan. Fifteen games will be played with Japanese college teams before the Maroons return Nov. 1. Thirteen players will make the trip. Thirteen barnstorming games will be played en route to Seattle, whence the team sails Aug. 20.

INTERPROVINCIAL TO QUEBEC GOLFERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—With each of the four members of the team bettering their scores of the morning round, the Province of Quebec Golf Association came from behind in the second round of the twenty-ninth annual interprovincial team match here on Aug. 2, thus finishing 10 strokes in front of Ontario, who had led by the same margin at the halfway mark, to capture the event for the second time since it was revived in 1927 and for the thirteenth time since the match was inaugurated in 1882.

At the halfway mark Ontario led with 314 to Quebec's 324, Manitoba's 333 and Saskatchewan's 342, and the second 18 holes merely served to change the positions of the Quebec and Ontario teams. The winners had a total of 634 for the aggregate for the four players for the 36 holes, while Ontario finished up with 644, Manitoba 660, and Saskatchewan 677.

The scoring was much higher than anticipated, Jack Cameron of Laval, the ranking Quebec player, who was a member of the Ontario team in the previous two matches, and Gordon Taylor of Summerlea being the only ones of the 16 to break 80 on both rounds. The scores:

QUEBEC

J. A. Cameron	34	40	38	35	147
H. Jacques	39	43	36	42	160
G. Taylor	39	40	40	38	157
C. C Frazer	43	46	39	42	170
Total					634

ONTARIO

D. D. Carrick	42	38	43	41	164
F. G. Hoblitzel	38	37	38	44	157
J. B. Nash	39	41	36	42	158
G. Taylor Jr.	41	38	41	45	165
Total					644

MANITOBA

A. A. Weir	40	45	40	44	169
Dan Kennedy	37	45	35	42	160
E. Palmer	40	45	43	41	169
D. Arnott	33	43	38	43	162
Total					660

SASKATCHEWAN

P. Morse	39	44	42	45	170
F. Russell	38	43	43	41	165
W. Kinnear	44	43	43	42	172
D. Belford	41	50	36	43	170
Total					677

HENIGAN AND CUTBILL WIN

Jimmy Henigan won the 15-mile run at the seventy-seventh annual Scotch picnic and games Aug. 2 at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, defeating, among others, Clarence De Mar, Johnny Miles and Albert Michelson. Henigan covered the distance in 1h. 28m. 27 4-5s., with Miles finishing second, De Mar fourth and Michelson fifth. Harold Cutbill, veteran miler, running for the Millrose A. A. of New York, won the Walter Scott mile. His time was 4m. 40 1-5s.

LEFT-HANDED GOLF

CHICAGO (AP)—Left-handed golfers will rally in Chicago Aug. 7 for the Midlothian Country Club's 21st annual left-handed championship tournament. Rudy Juran of Minneapolis will defend his title.

Eric Pedley Shows Good Polo at No. 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The test matches progressed still further in the direction of a final determination of the probable lineup of the United States team to oppose the British polo, on Sept. 6, as the result of the play at Fleischmann Field, Sands Point, Aug. 3, and at Whitney Field, Meadow Brook, Aug. 2. It may be practically regarded as certain that Eric Pedley will be at either No. 1 or No. 2, with Thomas Hitchcock Jr. at No. 3 and Frederick Winston Churchill Guest at back, while the vacant place is still being fought out, with the newest candidate, Cecil Smith, former Texas cowboy, who made his first appearance in the matches Aug. 3, and Earle A. S. Hopping, having the best chances for No. 2, if Pedley takes No. 1, and George H. Bostwick and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., preferred in that order for No. 1 if Pedley goes to No. 2. The performances of Stephen Sanford and Harold E. Talbott Jr. at No. 1 on Aug. 2, would place them well below the standards set by the others, while Stewart B. Iglehart and James P. Mills, though included on the squad, are unlikely to reach the play this year at least.

The game Aug. 3 was another of the topheavy victories for the Whites, the score this time, with the Reds receiving a handicap of six, being 24 to 10. Pedley was at No. 1 with Cecil Smith at No. 2, and Hitchcock and Guest in order, while Bostwick tried at No. 1 in place of Lieut. McDowell Jones, with Boeseke, H. W. Williams, and J. C. Rathborne following in order. Smith fitted into the lineup with just as good effect as Boeseke had shown the week before at No. 1, and the former was a better No. 2, while Pedley was undoubtedly better at No. 1. There can be no determination of the situation, however, until the return of Hopping to the lineup, which is still a week off, in all probability.

The play of Bostwick, under the circumstances, would also lead to his consideration, though when opposed to Guest, the little rider had no chance at all to make any great impression. But he did his best, and against a lighter player, might have shown well. Both Boeseke and Rathborne were off their games, and the latter could do nothing at all to interrupt the steady power of Pedley. The latter made nine goals, Hitchcock at seven, Smith at five, and Guest having the remaining three to his credit, with each in turn aiding in the scoring of the others. It was good team play against very weak resistance all the way through, with scores of two or more goals in every chukker, to a total of four in addition to the handicap for the losers. The summary:

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL TEST MATCH
Sands Point, Aug. 3

WHITE	RED
No. 1—Eric Pedley	G. H. Bostwick
2—Cecil Smith	Elmer J. Boeseke Jr.
3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	H. W. Williams
Back—F. W. C. Guest	J. C. Rathborne

Score—White 24, Red 10. Goals—Pedley 9, Hitchcock 7, Smith 5, Guest 3, for White; Bostwick 2, Williams 2, by handicap 6, for Red. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

SPECIAL HIGH GOAL EXHIBITION MATCH
(Meadow Brook, Aug. 2)

MEADOW BROOK	ROSLYN
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	H. E. Talbott Jr.
No. 2—J. P. Mills, E. T. Gerry	E. W. Hopping
No. 3—S. B. Iglehart	J. C. Cowdin
Back—William Post 2d.	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Meadow Brook 11, Roslyn 9. Goals—Sanford 7, Iglehart 2, Mills, Gerry for Meadow Brook; Hopping 7, Cowdin, pony for Roslyn. Referees—Capt. Wesley J. White and James Austin. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

U. S. SOCCER TEAM LOSES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—The United States soccer football team, which reached the semifinals in the international tournament, was defeated Aug. 3 by the Penarol Football Club of Montevideo, the score was 4 to 1.

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FRANCE WINS UNEXPECTEDLY

Defeats Great Britain's Track and Field Team by 65 to 55

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STAMFORD BRIDGE GROUNDS, Eng.—Great Britain's track and field events team for the British Empire games to be held at Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Aug. 16, was unexpectedly defeated by representatives of France here Aug. 2, 65 points to 55, in the eighth annual meet between these two countries. Once again the Frenchmen owed their success to an overwhelming superiority in the field events, of which they won all five with a total of 40 points, against England's five. As England obtained seven wins to two on the track, the score by events was seven each. Points allotted were five for first place, three for second, and one for third, and France, after being behind half-way through the program, forged steadily ahead as results came in announcing that the Frenchmen had placed one, two, three in the discus throw and broad jump; one and two in the weight putt and high jump, and one and three in the pole vault.

Old Story

This tale of field events failure is an old story so far as English athletes are concerned. However, as consolation to the big crowd of spectators because of the complete eclipse of their men in matters of throwing and jumping, there were some great running performances and none greater than a magnificent quarter-mile by Roger Leigh-Wood, son of Sir James Leigh-Wood (chairman of the British Empire games council, in the last stage of the medley relay.

Roger Feger had given France a lead of some 15 yards in the opening half-mile, and two English sprinters, R. E. Englehart and J. A. T. Hanlon, reduced this slightly in the course of their furlong dashes, and then Leigh-Wood, anchor man, was sent away at least 10 yards behind Sera Martin, holder of the world's record at 800 meters. Victory for France seemed certain as the gap between the pair showed no signs of diminution at half the distance, but from this point on Wood went up, and rounding the bend for the final sprint, he was right on the heels of his great rival. With 25 yards to go he was level with the Frenchman and by a great effort he thrust ahead and his big chest broke the tape with a couple of feet to spare. His time was not taken officially, but it was reckoned to be under 49s. This represents the best achievement yet in Wood's distinguished running career.

Another tremendous fighting finish was that of K. C. Brangwin, stalwart young South London harrier in the quarter-mile. Brangwin justified his title of English champion by coming through to the front after not too successful a start and once ahead, staying there grimly to the finish.

French Runners Win

France's two successes on the track were in the 100-yard dash, won by Georges Auvergnes, a sprinter with powerful low action, and the mile, where Jules Ladoumegue, 15,000 meters champion of France, is seen at his best. This 23-year-old French star has a beautiful stride, and he beat off all the challenges of Cyril Ellis and R. H. Thomas. In the three miles the Englishmen were so superior that two of them trotted round the last two laps side by side and finished abreast. Another English triumph was in the 120-yard high hurdles, wherein Lord Burghley, captain of Britain's Empire Games team, was followed to the tape by F. R. Gaby and R. St. G. Harper.

Previous meetings have resulted as follows: 1921, at Paris, England defeated France 123 points to 118; 1922, at London, England won, 57 to 42; 1923, at Paris, England won, 69 to 42; 1925, at Brighton, France won, 59 to 53; 1926, at Paris, England won, 63 to 48; 1927, at London, England won, 66 to 45; 1929, at Paris, France won, 62 to 58, England has been victorisus five times and France three. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Georges Auvergne, France; E. L. Page, England, second; S. E. Englehart, England, third. Time—9 4-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by S. E. Englehart, England; Georges Auvergne, France, second; R. Beigbeder, France, third. Time—21 4-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by K. C. Brangwin, England; Roger Feger, France, second; Moulines, France, third. Time—50 4-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by T. Hampson, England; Sera Martin, France, second; Jacques Keller, France, third. Time—1m. 53 4-5s.

Mile Run—Won by Jules Ladoumegue, France; R. H. Thomas, England, second; Cyril Elis, England, third. Time—4m. 15 1-5s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by J. W. Winfield, England; R. R. Sutherland and E. T. Gland, tie for second; S. A. Tomlin, England, fourth. Time—1m. 57 2-5s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by G. W. Bailey, England; Rene Martin, France, second; V. E. Morgan, England, third. Time—10m. 55 3-5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Lord Burghley, England, F. R. Gaby, England, second; R. St. G. Harper, England, third. Time—14 9-10s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. Barlier, France, 6ft. 3in.; Louis Philippon, France, second, 23ft. 2½in.; R. Paul, France, third, 23ft. ¼in.

Running High Jump—Won by C Menard, France, 6ft. 3in.; Pouis Philippon, France, second, 6ft. 2in.; C. E. S. Gordon, England, and E. R. Bradbrooke, England, tied for third, also 6ft. 2in.

Pole Vault—Won by P. Ramadier, France, 12ft. 9in.; L. T. Bond, England, second, 12ft. 6in.; A. Crepin, France, third, 12ft. 3in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Jacques Noel, 45ft. 7in.; R. Drecq, France, second, 44ft. 9½in.; R. L. Howland, England, third, 43ft. 11½in.

Discus Throw—Won by Noel, France, 144ft. 10½in.; Pierre Winter, France, second, 154ft. 6in.; E. Lassierre, France, third, 122ft. 8½in.

Medley Relay—Won by England. Time—3m. 32 2-5s.

AIRPLANES USED BY WINNING PLAYERS

LUCERNE-IN-QUEBEC, Canada (AP)—Tennis stars from the West Side Tennis Club, New York, defeated a picked Canadian team in an international two-day series completed Aug. 3, 6 matches to 3. The New Yorkers made the trip from New York by airplane and returned the same way.

The Americans won five of the six singles matches Aug 2 and one of the three doubles contests Aug. 3.

In singles, Edward Burns, New York, defeated Gilbert Nunns, 10—8, 6—4; Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., 6—3, 6—3; Edward G. Tarangioli, New York, defeated Charles W. Leslie, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; Elmer Griffin, New York, defeated Dave Morrice, 6—4, 6—4; Valentine Gress, New York, defeated Allen McMartin, 6—2, 6—2; and E. H. Laframboise, Canada, defeated Hutton Miller, 6—3, 6—2.

In doubles, Tarangioli and Gress defeated Wright and McMartin, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Morrice and Leslie defeated Bowman and Burns, 6—2, 6—3; and Nunns and Laframboise defeated Miller and Griffin, 6—3, 6—4.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MERGE SPORT CLUBS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Another attempt is to be made to merge the Chicago Athletic Association and the Chicago Yacht Club, it is announced by the directors of the former club. The plan was rejected by the advisory committee of the C. A. A. here Aug. 1, but the directors may now submit it to the membership body. The C. A. A. is the oldest athletic club in Chicago with a great wealth of tradition, and having a beautiful clubhouse on Michigan Avenue down town.

The Chicago Yacht Club is building a $2,000,000 clubhouse on the lake front, about five blocks east across Grant Park from the C. A. A. location. The yacht club needs the C. A. A. to swell its membership and help assume the burden of finance. The leading advocates of the merger are Sheldon Clark and George Getz, who are prominent in both clubs.

SWIMMER TURNS PROFESSIONAL

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Adelaide Lambert, former United States swimming champion and a member of the 1928 Olympic team, has turned professional, and will compete in the Metropolitan professional championships starting here Aug. 4, the International Professional Swimmers' Association announced Aug. 2. Miss Lambert swam on the 400-meter team representing the United States in the 1928 Olympics. She also held the United States 300-yard medley title, and in the recent amateur championships in California finished second to Miss Eleanor Holm in the medley event.

MISCHIEF WINS LONG RACE

NEW YORK (AP)—The sloop Mischief, owned by Horatio Brewster of the New Bedford Yacht Club, won the tenth annual Bayside-Block Island race of 225 miles, completed Aug. 3, leading home a fleet of 36 of the fastest auxiliary craft in eastern waters. The Mischief finished in tenth position on actual performance but her allowance gave her first place by a margin of 50 minutes over the defending schooner, Cumalong, owned by former Commodore John W. Ripley of the Bayside Yacht Club. The Mischief, with a time allowance of 10h. 45m. 36s., was credited with a performance of 27h. 39m. 31s. for the course.

SWIM RECORD UNBROKEN

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The record set by Virginia Doncoes, who in 1927 swam the 18-mile stretch of the Connecticut River between Hartford and Middletown in 11h. 55m., was still unbroken Aug. 4 despite three assaults on it Aug. 3. Frank Zadnick of Southington battled the choppy waters to finish the distance in 12h. 32 m. Two other men gave up after swimming between six and eight miles. Miss Doncoes and Zadnick are the only two ever to complete the swim.

"GOLF" INVADES THEATERS

NEW YORK (AP)—The Fox Theaters Corporation has announced that two of its motion picture houses, one in Manhattan and the other on Long Island, will be converted into indoor miniature golf courses. Seats will be removed, the floors levelled and regular midget 18-hole courses installed. The interiors will be redecorated with artificial skies, moving clouds and, at night, twinkling stars. The announcement said the company plans to convert all of its "dark" houses into indoor courses.

TAILER DEFEATS TOLLEY

NEWPORT, R. I.—Tommy Tailer, amateur golf champion of Rhode Island, scored a brilliant 3 and 1 victory over Cyril J. H. Tolley, British Walker Cup player, in the final round of the fourth annual Newport golf invitation tournament here Aug. 2.

HONORS GO TO EASTERNERS

Philadelphia Clubs Win 10 of 13 Titles—Miller Is Victor

N. A. A. O. POINT SCORE

	Pts.
Bachelors' Barge, Philadelphia	103
Undine Barge, Philadelphia	88
New York A. C.	54
Penn A. C., Philadelphia	48
South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill.	41
Springfield, Mass	30
Union B. C., Boston	13
Nassau B. C., New York	10
West Lynn B. C., Mass.	6
University Barge	4
Viking B. C., New York	4
New Rochelle B. C., New York	3

Philadelphia clubs captured most of the honors and titles in the fifty-eighth annual National Association of Amateur Oarsmen championships which closed a two-day program of events, Aug. 2, on the basin of the Charles River. A point total compiled and announced by the N. A. A. O. officials placed the Julius H. Barnes trophy, emblematic of the 1930 club championship, in the care of the Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia, with a total of 103 points, against a sum of 88 scored by the second-place club, the Undine Barge of Philadelphia.

All 13 of the United States titles were won by easterners, the mid-western challengers being unable to win even one title. Philadelphia led the eastern districts with 10 of the titles, while the other three were divided, two to New York and one to Springfield, Mass.

William G. Miller, Bachelors' Barge Club, came back Aug. 2 to win the championship single sculls title with ease after having been disqualified in the previous days' trials. His club mates also won the senior four-oared shell and the senior Quadruple Sculls. The summary:

Senior Single Sculls (¼ mile)—Won by A. E. Fitzpatrick, Penn A. C.; W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, second; E. J. McGreal, Bachelors' Barge Club, third; Waldo Brown, Union B. C., fourth. Time—1m. 17 1-5s.

Senior Four-Oared Shells (without coxswain)—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club (bow, K. B. Meyers; 2, J. V. Schmitt; 3, Charles Karl; 4, A. R. Devine); Penn Athletic Club crew withdrew. Time—8m. 1s.

Senior 145-Pound Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Undine Barge Club (bow, Robert Moore; 2, Eugene Clark; 3, W. J. Wiesler; 4, E. J. Pomfret; 5, W. L. Dawson; 6, John McKay; 7, J. T. Vogel; stroke, T. R. Glick; coxswain, Royal Lochten); Penn A. C. (bow, Frank Moser; 2, Herman Wohlgemuth; 3, Howard Miller; 4, Wesley Gerhab; 5, William Malcomsen; 6, George Hood; 7, Barlton Addie; stroke, James Beckett; coxswain, Edward Dougherty), second; South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill. (bow, H. Houghland; 2, E. Wennecker; 3, P. Affre; 4, C. Koyer; 5, J. Moritz; 6, M. Whitfield; 7, H. McDowell; stroke, R. Milbert; coxswain, F. Durand), third; Shawmut R. C., South Boston (bow, W. J. Skayhan; 2, J. Conley; 3, T. Marshall; 4, E. Pisterino; 5, D. T. Lyons; 6, H. T. Sullivan; 7, H. Hatch; stroke, H. Williamson; coxswain, W. Sutherland), fourth. Time—6m. 50s.

Senior 145-Pound Double Sculls—Won by Undine B. C. (Eugene and Thomas Clark); New Rochelle R. C. (Arthur Geoghegan and Robert Whiting), second. Time—7m. 49s.

Championship Single Sculls—Won by W. G. Miller, Bachelors' Barge Club; W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge, second; R. S. Codman Jr., Union B. C., third; L. B. Menne, Nassau B. C., New York, fourth. Time—7m. 56 4-5s.

Senior Quadruple Sculls—Won by Bachelors' Barge (H. T. Dinsmore, W. G. Miller, E. J. McGreal and W. E. Garrett-Gilmore); Union B. C. (Waldo Brown, Parker Pond, Lothrop Withington and Lawrence Russell), second. Time—7m. 7s.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Springfield B. C. (bow—Ansel Miller, 2—Arnold Lindgren, 3—Everett Kilbride, 4—Anthony Kozak, 5—Ernest Knight, 6—Wesley Lenois, 7—Harold Derning, stroke—Roger Vaughan, coxswain—James Burke; New York A. C. (bow—Chester Schmidt, 2—P. N. Troshkin, 3—F. W. Mall, 4—Alan Walz Jr., 5—W. J. Cameron, 6—W. M. Elliott, 7—J. H. Parker, stroke—R. G. Homan, coxswain—J. D. Domenech), second; Southside B. C. (bow—George Brown, 2—J. Flynn, 3—F. N. Menke, 4—A. Vidas, 5—G. Holm, 6—William Sass, 7—L. Reuser, stroke—I. Mester, coxswain—H. Ventverloch), third; Union B. C. (bow—G. R. Peterson, 2—James Lawrence Jr., 3—Edward Reynolds, 4—C. E. Mason Jr., 5—W. G. Saltonstall, 6—F. A. Clark, 7—Robert Bennett, stroke—Howard Robbins, coxswain—Robert Miller), fourth; Penn A. C. (bow—Frank Moser, 2—S. W. Cobourn, 3—Chris. Davis, 4—Scott Stroh, 5—Fred Vaders, 6—George Mattson, 7—Paul McDowell, stroke—Claude Moore, coxswain—Edward Dougherty), fifth; Undine Barge (bow—Robert Moore, 2—C. A. Oldach, 3—R. H. Luft, 4—E. J. Pomfret, 5—W. L. Dawson, 6—John McKay, 7—J. T. Vogel, stroke—T. R. Glick, coxswain—Royal Lochten), sixth; Century B. C. (bow—J. H. Casey, 2—John Masterson, 3—Orville Telthorst, 4—W. E. Buder, 5—Ray Huber, 6—Armond Forster, 7—F. M. Karches, stroke—W. B. Auld, coxswain—F. F. Sanders), seventh. Time—6m. 34 1-5s.

Whaleboat Race for Naval Crews—Won by U. S. S. Trenton; U. S. S. J. K. Paulding, second; U. S. S. Overton, third; U. S. S. McFarland, fourth. Time—10m. 12s.

Intercity Octuple Sculls—Won by Philadelphia (bow, Thomas Clark; 2, Eugene Clark; 3, A. E. Fitzpatrick; 4, A. B. Vogt; 5, H. T. Dinsmore; 6, W. G. Miller; 7, E. J. McGreal; stroke, W. E. Garrett-Gilmore; coxswain, E. C. Armstrong 3d); Boston (bow, Lawrence Russell; 2, Parker Pond; 3, John Batchelder; 4, M. Merola; 5, L. G. Haines; 6, A. J. Cassedy; 7, Lothrop Withington; stroke, R. S. Codman Jr.; coxswain, Robert Miller), second. Time—6m. 48s.

WALKING RACE WON BY CIEMAN, TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont.—H. Cieman of Toronto Central Y. M. C. A., who recently captured the United States 50,000-meter walk in New York City in record time, added the Canadian title to his increasing list of successes Aug. 2, when he finished the 50,000-meter Dominion walking race 37.15 minutes in front of the second man, Joe Mahon, who won last year. Cieman's time was almost five minutes slower than Mahon's winning time of 1929, but the conditions Aug. 2 mitigated against good time. The weather was extremely hot and the hilly nature of the course slowed up the walkers and exacted a heavy toll, only 19 of the twoscore starters finishing the race.

The winner set the pace practically all the way, but for some distance he was closely attended by Mahon, H. Leask and the four members of the German-American Club of New York. Cieman steadily drew into a comfortable lead and at the 12-mile mark was well in front. The first 10 finishers and their times were:

	H. M. S.
1—H. Cieman, Central Y.	5 08 25
2—J. Mahon, Univ. of Toronto	5 45 40
3—H. Leask, Toronto	5 46 40
4—J. O. Rourke, Central Y.	5 55 15
5—H. Morris, Central Y.	5 58 15
6—E. Koehler, German-American A. C., New York	6 00 25
7—C. M. Lannoy, The Hague, Holland	6 02 25
8—H. Fairfield, St. Catharines	6 05 39
9—O. Newman, Central Y.	6 12 37
10—H. Carter, Central Y.	6 21 41

TO TRY FOR 100 MILES PER HOUR

GRAVENHURST, Ont. (Canadian Press)—Before the Estelle V leaves here for the Harmsworth Trophy speedboat races at Detroit, Miss Marion B. Carstairs, British challenger, will drive the boat on Lake Muskoka in a test for the world's speed record. She expects to attain a speed of 100 miles an hour. Both the Estelle V, which Miss Carstairs will drive herself to Detroit, and the Estelle VIII, which is also entered, are being fitted with jackets to cool the immense engines, which developed a tendency to become heated during the test runs at 90 miles an hour. No alteratnions will be made to boats or engines after the repairs are completed this time, Miss Carstairs said.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	63	40	.612
St. Paul	59	45	.567
Toledo	58	46	.558
Minneapolis	54	49	.524
Kansas City	50	52	.490
Columbus	46	58	.442
Milwaukee	43	63	.406
Indianapolis	41	61	.402

RESULTS AUG. 3

Kansas City 3, Louisville 2.
Kansas City 3, Louisville 2.
Toledo 4, St. Paul 3.
St. Paul 8, Toledo 7.
Columbus 13, Minneapolis 6.
Minneapolis 19, Columbus 6.
Milwaukee 16, Indianapolis 7.
Milwaukee 9, Indianapolis 2.

MISS AMES BREAKS RECORD

CLIFFWOOD BEACH, N. J. (AP)—Catherine Ames, 19-year-old member of the United States team which was sent to the national championship matches at Miami, Fla., last March, Aug. 2 overthrew the Women's Swimming Association 150-yard freestyle record established by Gertrude Ederle, in the time of 1m. 43.2s. The former record was 1m. 45s.

MISS DAVIS SWINS THREE MILES

POTSDAM, N. Y. (AP)—Up-State New York believes Miss Charlotte Davis of Potsdam will make her mark among women swimmers. She swam the Racquette River, from Brown's Bridge to Hannawa, three miles, in a little more than an hour.

SARAZEN AND TURNESA WIN

CHATHAM, Mass.—Gene Sarazen and Joe Turnesa defeated Johnny Farrell and Tommy Kerrigan, 4 and 3, in an exhibition golf match of 36 holes over the Eastward Ho Golf Links, Aug. 2.

Montreal Poloists Win Grenfell Cup

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal Polo Club regained the Grenfell cup, emblematic of the polo championship of Canada, here Aug. 2 by defeating the Toronto Club, last year's winners by 7 goals to 3 on a field that was exceptionally heavy on account of recent rains. The visitors received a one goal handicap and were on even terms at the start of the third chukker, but the locals took the lead in the third and then added two in each of the fourth and fifth, all four by W. W. Ogilvie, while Toronto scored the only goal of the last chukker. The visitors held their own at least for the first two chukkers, but after that the winners had a decided edge on the play with H. C. McDougall and W. W. Ogilvie being especially prominent. The summary:

	MONTREAL	TORONTO
No. 1	H. C. McDougall	A. L. Smith
2	W. W. Ogilvie	George Hees
3	Blair Gordon	R. Laidlaw
Back	G. L. Ogilvie	Allan Chase

Score—Montreal 7, Toronto 3. Goals—W. W. Ogilvie 4, McDougall 2, Gordon, for Montreal; Hees and Smith, for Toronto. Referee—C. Montgomery.

CRABBE AND ZORILLA REQUEST IS REFUSED

NEW YORK (AP)—Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, said on Aug. 4 that Lester Crabbe of Honolulu and Albert Zorilla of Argentina, both Olympic swimmers, had been refused permission to compete in Japan this summer because they had previously canceled an engagement to appear in Europe.

"After disappointing 10 nations in Europe we couldn't very well give Crabbe and Zorilla permission to swim in Japan," Ferris said.

About two weeks before they were to have sailed for Europe, July 16, Zorilla withdrew on the plea that he had to go back to Argentina and Crabbe on the ground of a business connection, Ferris added.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	72	42	.632
Baltimore	68	48	.586
Montreal	62	51	.549
Toronto	62	55	.530
Buffalo	53	60	.469
Newark	51	61	.455
Jersey City	47	67	.412
Reading	41	72	.363

RESULTS AUG. 3

Newark 5, Reading 1.
Newark 2, Reading 1.
Baltimore 9, Jersey City 3.
Jersey City 9, Baltimore 0.
Montreal 8, Toronto 4.
Montreal 7, Toronto 5.
Rochester 19, Buffalo 7.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	73	36	.670
New Orleans	62	47	.569
Birmingham	62	48	.564
Atlanta	59	53	.527
Little Rock	56	58	.491
Chattanooga	51	60	.459
Nashville	51	61	.455
Mobile	30	81	.270

RESULTS AUG. 3

New Orleans 15, Mobile 0.
New Orleans 3, Mobile 0.
Nashville 12, Atlanta 7.
Atlanta 7, Nashville 3.
Memphis 4, Little Rock 2.
Birmingham 10, Chattanooga 0.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Irene Melrose, Wabash, Ind.
Le Grande Melrose, Wabash, Ind.
Miss Grace G. Bollard, Buffalo, N. Y.
Janet Falconer Darnall, Jamestown, N. Y.
Coleman Darnall, Jamestown, N. Y.
Mrs. Mae E. Rood, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Ruth I. Pericus, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Joan P. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Emelyn Close, Newark, O.
Ralph Tenney, Lincoln, Neb.
Mrs. Frances E. Mears, East Orange, N. J.
C R. Clawson, Alfred, N. Y.
Evelyn M. Voell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. T. Christoph, Jersey City, N. J.
T. Christoph, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Anna M. Jones, Denver, Ill.
Mrs. Bertha M. Maddock, Dearborn, Mich.
Eleanor B. Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mary Carroll, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Georgia D. Godfrey, Floral Park, L. I.
A. Merwin Godfrey, Floral Park, L. I.
Jeannette W. Grabscheid, New York City
Mrs. Lena V. Dibble, Fresno, Calif.
Evelyn Dalzell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Daisy K. Duff, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Ida Austin, New York City
Mrs. Sarah Nelke, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Hortense N. Levy, Montgomery, Ala.
Katherine H. Schultz, New Brunswick, N. J.
Berthe Rich, New York City.
Alice N. Werner, Los Angeles, Calif.
Milton Rich, New York City.
Mrs. A. W. Seligman, New York City.
Laura Goldwater, Detroit, Mich.
Elizabeth G. Breneiser, Reading, Pa.
Bertha M. Presby, New York City.
Alice Wright Penniman, Middletown, Conn.
Bertha V. Laing, Dearborn, Mich.
Mrs. Ruby F. Rathman, Miami, Fla.
W. S. Rathman, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Anna Simon, New York City.
Max M. Simon, New York City.
Margie Giles, Shreveport, La.
Mrs. Margaret M. Giles, Shreveport, La.
Mrs. Ella C. Levy, Shreveport, La.
N. Wells Giles, Shreveport, La.
Charlotte H. Belleau, Bellwood, Ill.

SUNDAY, AUG. 3, 1930

Mrs. George J. Weckerle, Buffalo, N. Y.
George J. Weckerle, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Louise M. Laische, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. E. D. Bowen, Dodge City, Kan.
Mrs. Frances Ward Wolfe, Geneva, Ill.
Mrs. Matilda J. Griffith, Carlisle, Pa.
William C. Griffith, Carlisle, Pa.
F. E. Browne, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. O. F. Underwood and daughter, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. J. Herz Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Harold Yates, New York City.
Mrs. N. G. Sindell, Washington, D. C.
N. G. Sindell, Washington, D. C.
Robert R. Knowles, Sterling, Colo.
Mrs. A. D. Robinson, Westfield, Mass.
Mrs. Valeska G. McWhood, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Olga Gruenewald, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas J. Tindall, Duquesne, Pa.
Thomas J. Tindall, Duquesne, Pa.
William S. Tindall, Duquesne, Pa.
Amelia Hirschi, Chicago, Ill.
Harry A. Waller, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Maude Waller, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Eleanor Waller, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ottilie Karges, New York City.
Mrs. Barbara Whitehouse, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Mary B. Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.
Geo. J. Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Anne Beatrice Willey, Cranston, R. I.
G. H. Willey Jr., Cranston, R. I.
Ina W. McIntosh, East Providence, R. I.
Wilfred G. McIntosh, East Providence, R. I.
Minnie Mohr, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dorrit Mohr, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Grace E. Hughes, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss E. F. Albing, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Joseph Haughey, Jersey City, N. J.
Miss Elayne Johnson, Red Wing, Minn.
Mrs. A. E. Johnson, Red Wing, Minn.
Kenneth A. Johnson, Red Wing, Minn.
J. A. Johnson, Los Angeles, Calif.
William J. Rathman, Kingston, Ont., Can.

ROYALS WIN SOCCER TITLE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Canadian Press)—The Royals are Canadian soccer champions. A single goal on a penalty kick gave them a 1-to-0 victory over the Montreal Canadian Nationals and the title here Aug. 2.

OVER the NET

FIVE British tennis players are on the high seas in the Mauretania sailing for New York, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Southampton, Eng., Aug. 2. The party is made up of Miss Betty Nuthall, her brother, Jimmy, and three men designated as official representatives of the Lawn (British) Tennis Association—F. J. Perry, H. G. N. Lee and J. S. Oliff. L. A. Godfree, captain and manager of the delegation, will sail later. These players plan to take part in the United States national championships.

Bert Hammell, former Swarthmore College tennis captain, won his second championship in two weeks on Aug. 2 when he defeated Jacob Hess of the Rice Institute of Texas in four sets in the final round of the Atlantic coast tennis tournament at Ocean City, N. J. The scores: 9—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0. John Taylor paired with Hess to win the doubles title, while the women's doubles went to Mrs. Phillip B. Hawk, West Side Tennis Club, and Mrs. Eleanor Geiger, Germantown.

Paul Kunkel of Cincinnati easily defeated Edgar Yoemans of Washington for the Virginia State tennis championship at Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 2. The score, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Wilmer Hines, Columbia (S. C.) tennis player, defended his North Carolina open tennis championship by defeating Ralph de Mott of Atlanta, 6—3, 10—8, 8—6, at Ashville, N. C., Aug. 2.

Spartanburg Aids Rural Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Unusual progress in rural education in the past few years is revealed in a review of the educational situation of Spartanburg County furnished by John G. Waters, county superintendent of education.

Outstanding among the advance moves made by the ducational authorities is the standardization of all grammar schools of the county, which is regarded as the most important step toward the improvement of the elementary training of children.

General improvement in educational facilities and buildings is noted on every hand. Modern, well-improved buildings, constituting the consolidation of several small schools, have supplanted the old-time one-room, one-teacher type of rural school.

The problem of transportation incurred by the consolidation of most of the schools has been solved to a marked degree during recent years by the use of motorbuses to carry the pupils to and from school.

Carolinians Canning Fruit for Home Use

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Hundreds of housewives all over North Carolina are preparing for the proverbial "rainy day" by canning and preserving an unusual quantity of fruits and vegetables this year, it is shown by the number of letters asking for instructions along this line, received by State College and the Department of Agriculture. The urge to can and preserve seems confined to no one section of the State and this is attributed largely to the recent live-at-home campaign fostered by the Governor and agricultural officials.

North Carolina ships annually between 15,000 and 20,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables to northern and eastern markets. While there has been no effort to curtail exports, at the same time North Carolinians have been urged to give first consideration to raising food and feedstuffs necessary for home use and to ship the surplus. It now appears as if this advice, given so long in vain, is being heeded.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	24	11	.686
Springfield	17	18	.486
Allentown	17	20	.459
Albany	16	20	.444

RESULTS AUG. 3

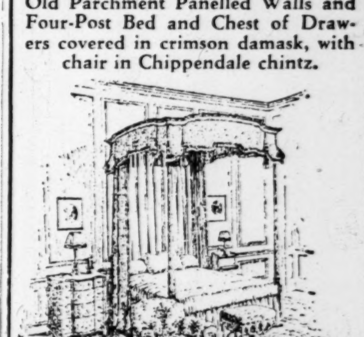
Albany 6, Allentown 1.
Allentown 9, Albany 2.
Bridgeport 2, Springfield 1.
Bridgeport 6, Springfield 3.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Wichita Falls 4, Fort Worth 3.
Dallas 6, Shreveport 1.
Houston 12, San Antonio 4.
Beaumont 7, Waco 4.
Beaumont 2, Waco 0.

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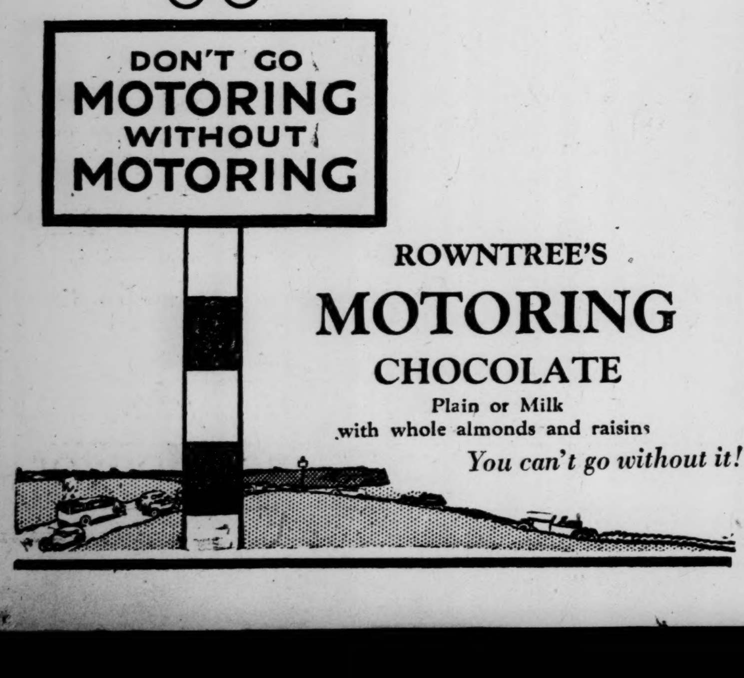
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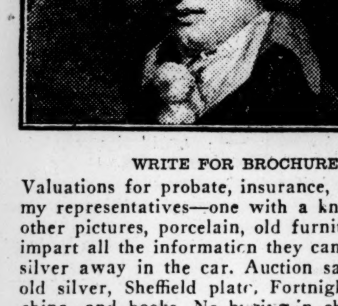
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W. E. HURCOMB'S

I HAVE often said that my Picture auctions are only in their infancy, and one must not despise the day of "Small Things." All pictures sold are from entirely private sources, and sales take place every other week. A portrait of John Osborne (illustrated), Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire and Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia, sold for £3,000. It was the result of one of our 21s. calls, and the owner was pleased at the thought of even £100. The owner writes from Bedfordshire:



"Dear Sir,
"I am very much obliged by your letter of the 21st inst., which is the first notification I have received that my picture has fetched such a wonderful price as three thousand pounds. This entirely unexpected result is especially pleasing to me in my present circumstances and I wish to thank you and your experts for the particularly good advice you have given and to congratulate you (and myself) on the result. With my compliments and most sincere thanks."

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BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd.; 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St. 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St. 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St. 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate. 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate.
LEEDS: 55-57 Vicar Lane
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St. 45 London Rd. 53-59 Ranelegh St.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham St. 22/24 Oldham St. 55 Market St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St. 8 Westgate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St. 8 & 9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate. 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor. 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West; 3-4 Fawcett St.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventures of a Little Californian Donkey

By JOSEPHINE D. FRYER

Chapter VI

NOW, where should I stand to be in a safe place, seeing that I was no longer in the corral where I had been put? Behind the table, in Ole Pete's open-air office would be a good place. Should a longhorn come after me, I could get under the table, or on top of it, according to the size of the longhorn. So I went there and watched the big cloud of dust grow bigger and bigger as it came up the road.

Reaching the gate ahead of the big dust cloud, Coyote Joe leaped from his foaming mustang and opened wide the gate. Shouting "Whoopee!" he rode back into the dust cloud. Ah, I could see some cows and calves coming! But I was not afraid of them, no! Coyote Joe and another cowboy were busy keeping them from passing the open gate and going down the road. Clatter, clatter, thud, thud, thud! They were crossing the rustic bridge like a parade. Now a lot of snorting horses were tramping by and behind them came Ole Pete driving a big farm wagon piled high with chicken coops full of chickens. A rooster crowed as he went by.

Last came a bunch of thin cows with funny big horns that poked out on each side of their heads like the arms of a traffic policeman. One of them had a bunch of dry grass hanging on its big horn, and another had some brush. I thought they looked so funny that I laughed, "Hee-haw, hee-haw!" One of the cows was so surprised at my hearty laughter that she stopped short, right on the bridge, and looked at me.

"Whoopee! Move along!" shouted Coyote Joe from the road, but the cow stood there, admiring me, without moving.

"Whoopee-ti-yi! Git-along!" he shouted again as he cracked his whip. I could see the cows' long horns hitting together, clash, clash—as they began to climb on top of one another to get out of the crowd.

"What's the matter?" shouted Ole Pete from the high seat of his wagon as his horses snorted and pranced.

"The canary warble of that grinning donkey has scared one of the Texas longhorns. If we don't get her to move pretty quick, the herd will stampede, savvy? You'd better sell that young jackass the very first chance you get," answered Coyote Joe, letting anger get the best of him as he continued his efforts to get the thin, red cow to move.

Jackrawbeet is Astonished

"Texas longhorns!" What? Had I heard right? Was it possible! So, those thin, lanky cows with the big, big horns sticking out like giant cornucopias were the longhorns that Tippo and I had worried abcut all night! Shucks! How foolish of us!

Again I laughed, "Hee-hee haw-haw!" To my astonishment, the cow's tail circled in the air, and away she went bucking and kicking, the others following on a run. To think that all I had to do was to laugh to make a longhorn take to her heels! Tippo and I had been frightened at nothing but our own fears and ignorance. Well, well!

It took some time for the chickens to be fed and secured for the night, the horses and cows to be driven to the different pastures, and the longhorns sent to the Umbrella-Tree range. Their work over with, the men all went to Ole Pete's office and sat down around the table. Slim Flint had a piece of paper on which he scratched here and there with Ole Pete's turkey-feather pen—after he had dipped it three times in an old ink bottle.

While Slim Flint was busy writing, Ole Pete told the men his seven jokes. They laughed loudly and long at each of them.

"Well, Sir, there you are," said Slim Flint at last, handing the paper to Ole Pete, who was still chuckling over his last joke. "You've made a mighty good bargain there. You can double your money tomorrow."

"I hope so, Slim, I hope so," said Ole Pete as he handed the paper to Coyote Joe, then walked away with big strides to his cabin. No sooner had Ole Pete opened his door than out rushed Tippo. My, what a happy puppy! He barked and whined and laughed, all at once. He jumped up and licked Coyote Joe's face; he rolled over on his back; he leaped on the table and fell off; then he dashed off to meet Ole Pete who was coming back with his leather bag.

"This receipt is O. K., Pete," said Coyote Joe as he laid the paper on the table. You see, Ole Pete had never gone to school, so he did not know how to read or write. Nor was it easy for him to count his money with Tippo jumping all over him, but he did. Slim Flint took the money; then with the other two men, he mounted his horse and, with a wave of his hand, they were off at a gallop down the road to town.

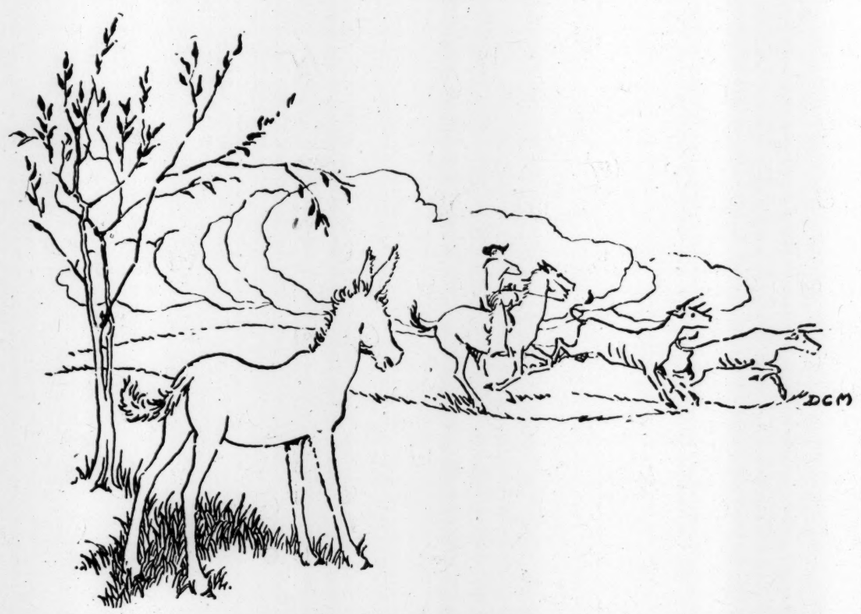
A Puff of Wind

Ole Pete was happy. He was so happy that he winked at Coyote Joe several times, then began to tell him his seven jokes all over again. When he was beginning his third joke, a strong puff of wind came and blew the receipt off the table. The paper turned over a few times in the air, then fluttered to the ground. In a moment, with a joyous bark, Tippo pounced down upon it.

"Hey, leave that alone! Whoa, there, Tippo!" shouted Coyote Joe, rising and running after Tippo. He whistled. He called. He threw clods of soil at the vanishing Tippo, but Tippo only ran the faster.

"What's the matter?" asked Ole Pete, who had not seen the paper fall.

"The hound is getting away with your receipt!" shouted Coyote Joe as he disappeared into the brush. Ole Pete only chuckled for he was happy. Besides, he didn't mind losing a piece of paper that he could not read. Half an hour later Coyote Joe returned, with Tippo at his heels.



I Laughed, "Hee-Hee, Haw-Haw!" ... The Cow's Tail Circled in the Air and Away She Went Bucking and Kicking

"Did yuh get it?" asked Ole Pete smiling.

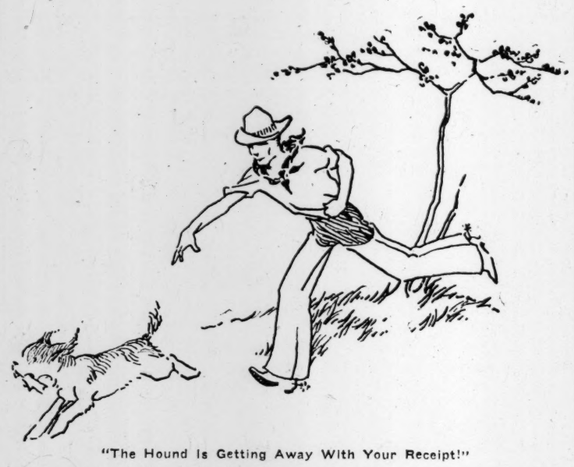
"No. I s'pose he chewed it all up."

"Never mind, Joe—it doesn't matter," said Ole Pete kindly.

"It doesn't matter! H'm, you don't know old Slim and his kind. No! All-same, I wish that paper was in your pocket," grunted Coyote Joe as he went to his horse and jumped on. "Good-night, Pete," he said, and was off at a gallop.

I turned to look at Tippo, to see if he were ashamed of himself and sorry that he had run away with that important piece of paper. But—No! He had taken his ham bone from the cabin, brought it under the table, and was peacefully gnawing at it. What a puppy! He had even forgotten to ask me about the longhorns!

[To be continued next Monday.]



"The Hound Is Getting Away With Your Receipt!"

The Happy Hollisters

III.—*Earning and Giving*

"SIX seventy-five, seven, seventy-five, eight dollars!" announced Jerry Hollister triumphantly, counting the quarters and half dollars spread out before him on the dining-room table. "How's that for a month's work?" he proudly demanded of his sister Pauline.

"And I've earned over two dollars helping Jerry find golf balls!" cried Jim.

"Splendid!" agreed their sister. "You must have walked a good many miles over the golf course to earn all that."

"Well, it has been hard work sometimes," admitted Jerry. "But it's great to earn money. I should think you'd want to be doing something extra yourself, Pauline, during vacation."

Pauline's Vacation Work

"But I am," explained Pauline. "I go over to read to Mrs. Chadwick every afternoon."

"That's nothing!" said Jerry scornfully.

"But it makes dear Mrs. Chadwick so happy. Her husband is away all day and she gets lonely, just sitting in a chair while Greta does the housework. I love to read aloud, and we have such happy times!"

"But she just gives you flowers and such things. You don't earn any money," insisted Jerry.

"Money isn't the only way one gets paid for work, Jerry Hollister!" said Pauline indignantly. "When I come away, leaving Mrs. Chadwick so cheery and bright, I just feel happy all over."

"But you haven't a thing to show for your work," said Jerry, carefully putting the money in his pocketbook. "We're going to buy a bicycle with our money. We know where we can get a secondhand one cheap, and we've almost enough to buy it right now. Just you wait till you see it!" he called over his shoulder as he and Jim hurried out, hoping to get over to the golf course in time for a profitable afternoon.

Peddler Fritz

The brothers went down the street talking happily about the bicycle, and then as they neared the river they caught sight of Peddler Fritz, shuffling along in the hot sun.

Ever since the boys could remember, old Peddler Fritz had been coming to their neighborhood selling shoestrings, thread, needles, pins and all sorts of small but important things. He always had a smile and cheery word for them and they were fascinated by the tray which contained the things he sold. It hung from a strap which he wore about his neck, and the children thought it marvelous that so many useful things could be packed into such a small space.

Today the boys called out a merry greeting as they overtook him on the big bridge.

A Bewildered Trio

"My, my, but it's hot!" said Peddler Fritz, lifting the strap from his neck. "I've just filled my tray with nice new stock and it's pretty heavy," he explained as he carefully placed it on the wide concrete rail of the bridge. Then he began fumbling about for a handkerchief to wipe the perspiration from his face. First one pocket, then another, he searched, but just as he succeeded in drawing it forth from a back pocket, his elbow struck the tray and over it went into the river, far below.

The trio on the bridge were filled with consternation as they helplessly watched it sink. Peddler Fritz seemed quite bewildered by the suddenness of the catastrophe. He sat down on the sidewalk and kept repeating to himself, "My nice new stock! My nice new stock! Gone! Gone!"

"But you can buy more things to sell," offered the boys, greatly distressed by his misfortune.

Fritz shook his head sadly. "That is not so easy, my lads. I have no more money. The old store where I bought my goods for so long, used to let me take the things out without paying for them, but they have gone out of business, and these new people would not trust an old peddler like me."

"How much would a new outfit cost?" asked Jerry slowly.

"Ten dollars," said Peddler Fritz, as hopelessly as though he had said "ten million."

The boys looked at each other. Suddenly they stepped to one side and a whispered conference followed. Quickly they turned to Fritz with shining faces.

A Decision

"Here's eight dollars," said Jerry, holding out a handful of silver.

"And here's two more," and Jim offered his quarters and dimes.

"What do you mean?" said Peddler Fritz, much puzzled.

"It's for the new shoestrings and needle and things," the boys explained with excitement. "Go right down to the store and get some more. It's our money," they added, as Fritz shook his head.

"Your folks wouldn't want you to give your money to me," he protested.

"Yes they would," insisted the boys. "Besides, we earned this money and it's ours to use exactly as we choose."

"You are very kind, very kind," said Peddler Fritz, tears standing in his eyes. "I don't know how to thank you enough. But every penny shall come back to you, every penny. Old Fritz is honest."

"But this is a present," said the boys.

"No," said Fritz, "it is a loan. It may take me quite a while to pay you back, but pay you I will." And he shook their hands with great earnestness.

"Wasn't it great we had that money!" said Jerry as they watched Peddler Fritz hurrying away as fast as he could to get his new supplies.

"But we won't be able to buy that bike," reminded Jim with a wistful sigh. "And we worked so hard."

"I don't care," argued Jerry. "Going without a bicycle isn't half as bad as going without your supper, and I guess that's what would have happened to Peddler Fritz if we hadn't helped him out."

"Didn't he look happy, though, when he found out we really wanted him to take our money?" chuckled Jim.

Jerry Understands

"He surely did," agreed Jerry. "I know now how Pauline feels about reading to Mrs. Chadwick. And that's one nice thing about earning money, and saving it, Jim. You can help people when they need it."

Peddler Fritz faithfully kept his promise to repay the loan and every week he made a payment. Sometimes it was over a dollar, sometimes only a quarter, but Jerry kept careful account of it all.

"You'll soon have it back," prophesied Pauline. "Then what will you buy?"

"Maybe I'll buy some roller skates," said Jerry, "and Jim thinks he wants a rabbit. But I think I'll always keep a part of that money on hand just to help folks like Peddler Fritz when they need it. I really believe I got more fun out of helping him than I would have had from the bike!"

"I know you did," agreed Pauline. She smiled, thinking of a secret Mother and Dad had shared with her. When Jerry's birthday came next week, a new bicycle would be waiting for him on the back porch.

[The first two articles of this series were published on July 21 and 28.]

A True Story From Canton

AWAY in the South of China, in the city of Canton, the summers are so warm that all who can, live almost entirely on large verandas. On the Shameen, most people live one or two stories above their offices, so that these verandas are so high that one can reach out into the very tree tops.

From these trees the birds flit in and out of the rooms, and the little English sparrows even build their nests on the top of the columns. They are just as saucy in Canton as in America, and act as though they are the real owners, and that the people who occupy the houses are there only to furnish them with crumbs. Many a time they think it not necessary to wait until the meal is over, but alight on the table and flit about picking up bits of food, and telling all in unmistakable language that the table and its contents really belong to them.

One beautiful spring, Papa and Mamma Sparrow built their nest on the top of one of the columns. They helped themselves to thread from the sewing room and anything they could find in the house which might help to make a comfortable home. Soon they were waiting patiently for the little brown babies to appear.

You know that Papa and Mamma Sparrow must take turns in watching the nest, as the little eggs must always be kept safe and warm. But Papa Sparrow seemed to prefer sitting on the iron railing preening his feathers and trying to tell all who could listen what a fine fellow he was, so that when his turn came to sit on the nest, Mamma Sparrow always had great difficulty in making him do his share.

One day, after a particularly long vigil, during which Papa Sparrow had made no offer to relieve the little mother, she flew down to where he was preening on the rail. As a long and loud scolding did not seem to move her unwilling mate, she decided to take more strenuous measures, so flew to a lower bar in the railing and seizing him by the tail, pulled him off the rail. This so surprised the little bird that he fell to the floor, but up he flew again to another bar.

Once more Mamma Sparrow flew to a lower bar and again pulled him down. Again and again she did this, until Papa Sparrow decided it would be a happier world if he attended to his duties, so he flew up to the nest and settled down.

It was not until Mamma Sparrow saw him sitting safely on the nest that she felt free to fly away for her daily recreation and search for food and water.

Japanese Give Us Toys for Oil Cans

The Japanese people are very much interested in making toys. They have factories from which they send playthings for boys and girls to America and many other countries.

In Japan, however, tin, iron and wood, out of which toys are mostly made, are not as plentiful as in our country. Now, what do you think the Japanese have done for material out of which to make toys for children away across the sea?

A number of years ago they began buying up the large tin cans in which oil had been shipped to China. They flattened out the tin and then shipped it to their factories in Japan. There wonderful toys were made out of the old oil-can tin. When they were shipped back to America again no one would ever have guessed that they had been here before in the form of oil cans.

Some of the toys you see in the shop windows, and perhaps some that you will get for Christmas, may have started life as an oil can. Don't you think it is interesting that oil cans should take such a long journey and then come back in the form of quaint toys?

'The Adventures of Andris'

"The Adventures of Andris," by Elizabeth P. Jacobi. Published by the Macmillan Company. Price, $2.50.

Any boy or girl who wishes to know more about his Hungarian cousins may read all about their harvest festivals, their Bethlehem festivals, their picnics at grape-picking time and many other interesting customs in "The Adventures of Andris," by Elizabeth Jacobi. The boy, Andris, and his sister, Kati, about whom the story is written, live in a big estate in the center of Hungary. By following them in their adventures, the young reader soon learns that, although they go to school as he does and play quite as vigorously, their games, their stories and their clothes are very different, and so full of interest.

The August Garden

AUGUST seems to be a dull month for little gardeners. The seeds planted in the spring are all grown, the plants are in full blossom and although things look dry and dusty, needing much water, and the weeds still grow, so many think there is nothing interesting to do that they rather tire of garden work.

But there are some things that can be done. In many regions there are nice little dwarf evergreens that you would like to have to fill a space in your yard or garden. Dig them up carefully with plenty of soil attached to the roots, and replant them in the spot you have chosen, taking great care to see that the hole is deep enough. It is also a good plan when you bring them home to let them stay for a few hours before transplanting, with an old newspaper, soaked in water, wrapped around their roots. This keeps the roots from drying and then in the evening the tree may be planted and will thrive and grow.

Choose as small a tree as possible, the smaller the tree the more likely it is to grow, and it is better to wait a year or even two and have the tree grown larger, than to transplant one only to have it wither.

One of the most beautiful flowers for a garden is the Madonna Lily. August is the month to plant these bulbs. Once planted, they will bloom year after year. Plant a number of them, each bulb four or five inches below the surface of the soil. They will become well rooted during the fall and in the spring will send up blossom stalks.

Now is the time to plant for the winter flower garden or box in your home. Sow the seeds in your outdoor garden, cover lightly and keep the soil moist until the little seedlings come up. When they are three or four inches high, transplant them into small pots ready for a place in your house in the winter, or if you are to have a window box, put them carefully into that. By the time Jack Frost comes around to nip your garden flowers, you will have your garden in the house in full bloom.

Then, too, you can at this time look around your garden, decide what you have that you do not care for and arrange, while the garden is in bloom and you can determine what will best blend with the rest of the flowers, what you will next year put in its place. The time really to see how your garden looks is when it is in its full blossoming. You will find some things you will decide not to have again, and some you will move to another place. Make a plan of your garden, marking where the different flowers are placed, and on a duplicate plan mark out their location for another year.

The Kind Little Sparrow

Based on Fact

MR. AND MRS. MEADOW LARK had quite a large family. "The very largest and brightest we have ever had," said Mrs. Meadow Lark to her husband. "Yes," answered Mr. Meadow Lark, "but the baby is far too venturesome. You must watch him carefully, my dear."

"Just think, he was the last to hatch out; in fact, I was beginning to be discouraged when he finally pecked the shell, and looked at me with his bright black eyes." Mrs. Meadow Lark sighed, but it sounded like a trill.

"Well, my dear, if you will get the children dressed and bring them out on the lower limb of the apple tree I will give them their singing lesson. The sun has been up over an hour and it is quite time." Father Meadow Lark peeped at the sun, shining through the leaves.

Mother Meadow Lark and the five little Meadow Larks were soon seated on the apple tree and learning their "do-re-mi-fa-sol" forward and backward.

After a while, Baby Meadow Lark began to look around and while Father Meadow Lark was giving special attention to Topsy Meadow Lark, who was learning the trill, Baby Meadow Lark hopped down to the ground. The ground wasn't very far, so Baby hopped along by himself until he was quite out of sight.

But soon he looked around and called "do-re-mi-fa-sol." Why did not his mother come? Then he called again. He was hungry and had not learned where to find his food. What should he do? He was just about to call once more, and his mouth was open to say "do" when a nice fat seed fell in. There in front of him sat a little gray sparrow. "Cheep, cheep, cheep!" he said. What he meant was, "I'll get you more if you are hungry," and he did. Finally he hopped a little way and called, then hopped a little farther and called again. Baby Meadow Lark knew that he was supposed to follow, so he hopped a step and flew a step, the little sparrow keeping ahead of him. In just a few minutes he heard someone singing, "do-re-mi-fa-sol." He was so delighted to hear his father's voice that he answered him by singing the little song backward and forward and ending it with a little trill. Then the kind little sparrow said "cheep cheep," which meant "good-by," and flew away.



A WOODLAND TALE

(Fill Each Blank Space in this Story with the Name of a Tree)

ALONG time ago, at the edge of a large forest, lived a little boy and girl.

The little boy was the —— and although he was —— he was very good-natured and kind. But the little girl, who had large —— eyes, and —— curls, was just a little thoughtless.

However, they lived together very happily. The little boy chopped wood, and kept the roof mended, and things like that, and the little girl cooked, and swept, and worked with her —— and distaff.

But one day, I am sorry to say, the little girl felt a discontented little feeling.

"I'm tired of cooking and dusting," she said to herself, "and I —— for a change."

So while her brother was out chopping wood, she left the breakfast things unwashed, and the —— in the grate, and went off all by herself.

Now as I said, she was rather thoughtless, and she forgot how anxious her brother might be. But it was —— and the woods smelt so sweet, and she wandered on and on, picking flowers, and chasing butterflies, until she began to get hungry.

"Well, I suppose I must go home now," she said to herself. But try as she would, she could not find the right path to take. She strayed this way and that, getting hungrier and hungrier, until at last, just as the sun was going down, she came to a little —— and sat down on the —— to rest.

I think it was then that she began to remember her kind brother, and to realize how thoughtless she had been. Anyway, very soon after, she caught sight of a curious —— entangled in some seaweed, and when she had pulled it free and opened it, she found, what do you think? Only a little stick, and a ball of very soft stuff, like rabbit's ——. But suddenly as she was looking at them the stick jumped out and gave her a little rap on the knuckles, crying:

"First comes the —— to chastise thee!"

And the little ball bounded along the ground, crying:

"This is the way, now follow me!"

Well, the little girl was surprised! But the ball was nearly out of sight, so, dropping the ——, she ran after it as fast as she could go. Straight through the trees went the bouncing ball, and she very soon caught sight of her very own cottage, and there at the door was her very own brother waiting for her.

"There —— are!" he exclaimed gladly; "I've had some supper ready for a long while. But I can't cook nearly as well as you, so please don't leave me any more!"

And you may be sure the little girl was not —— to promise!

Ask These:

Q. Why is "i" the happiest vowel?
A. Because it is in the midst of bliss.

Q. Why is Sunday the strongest day?
A. Because all the others are weak (week) days.

The Mail Bag

Blanchardville, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Mail Bag for the last two years and although I have answered letters that were printed in it, this is my first letter to you. My home is in Chicago, but now I am spending my vacation in the country near a little town settled by Swiss people called New Glarus. I am nearly 12 years old, and I have a brother and a sister both older than I.

We are staying about 35 miles from Madison, the capital of the State, and we often go there. It is a beautiful city and has five lakes. The capitol building is very large and it is one of the finest capitols in the United States.

Last winter we went to California and it was so interesting to see all the flowers in bloom in December. I just love flowers and up here we have quite a few, a long row of sweet peas, a tub filled with nasturtiums, gladiolas, sweet alyssum, pansies, petunias, and a bed of wild flowers that we have brought home from our trips around the country.

Last year I took cooking in school and I am very fond of it. We had it twice a week, and sometimes we brought the things that we made home so that our mothers could see how well we could cook. This year I shall have sewing and I like that, too. I have made several aprons, and towels, and this summer I am going to try to make a dress for myself, though my mother will help me. I also like to make spool-work and have over four yards done.

I would like to get letters from any girls any age in any part of this country or in any other country. My sister will help me to translate any letters that are written in Spanish or French as she has studied them a long time and is going to teach them.

With love to you and all the Mail Baggers.

Ruth E.

Camberwell, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I loved that piece of poetry in the Monitor, "I'd Love to Be a Motor Bus," and so Mother taught me to repeat it.

My daddy put a nice toy together for us, and we are sending a copy of it which he drew on paper, and described. We thing it might be of use to someone.

Miss Amy Johnson is coming to Melbourne soon with her airplane. I am 6 and like writing.

Love to the "Mail Baggers."

John I.



A Chest of Drawers for a Doll's House

A nice little chest of drawers for dolly's house may be made after this design from small empty matchboxes, pasted together. The outside can be covered with pretty wall paper or fancy colored paper, pasted neatly around it, or it may be colored with crayons. The knobs on the drawers are small buttons, such as shoe buttons, and are affixed by making a slit in the end of the drawer with a penknife. Push in the eye of the button, and then make it fast with a short piece of match-end on the inside of the drawer, or the buttons may be sewn on.

[Please thank your daddy for the drawing and description of the little chest, John.—Ed.]

Roseburg, Oregon

Dear Editor:

My father raises prunes, cherries, peaches, and beans. My brother has a fruit stand on the highway. He meets people from all over the United States. We have cows and horses, too. In May we drove to California and it was very pretty there. I saw the biggest swimming tank in the world and crossed over the longest bridge. I had a wonderful time, and would like to correspond with anyone. My hobby is stamp collecting. I am 8 years old.

Ulah Agnes W.

Richmond, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I am 8 years old and I should like to correspond with boys from Japan, South Africa, Haiti, India and Chile.

I collect foreign stamps, match box tops and Pirate bus tickets. Most of the buses here are General buses, but there are buses of other companies that try to face the Generals and these are called Pirate buses. I will tell you of some of their names. Earl, Pickup, Prince, St. George, Claremont, East Surrey, Primier, Westminster, City, Standard, Cleveland, Public, Shanghai, Gem, Express and Perique.

The other day I went down to the Richmond bus terminus and saw the buses come and go. When it is time for a bus to go a man blows a whistle and then the bus goes off. With lots of love to the Editor and readers.

John H.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I have read the Mail Baggers' letters from many parts of the world, and enjoy them very much.

I am 11 years of age and was born in Southern California where I have lived all the time, although I have been twice on visits to both Canada and Mexico. Also last summer I motored to Washington, and New York with my mother and grandparents.

I like to swim and dive in pools and go with my Daddy and brother, Glenn, surf bathing in the ocean, which is not far from my home.

If there are any boys and girls about my age in India, England, France, Scotland, Egypt, or Scandinavian countries who would care to write to me, I would be glad to hear from them, and will reply at once.

Snubs and Waddles are my friends and I hope they stay a long time.

Gail S.

Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years of age. I go to a private school, and our teacher brings the Monitor. I enjoy The Children's Page, and I enjoy the page on airplanes.

My friend and I have been up in an airplane. We were 3000 feet high, and we went through a cloud. We liked descending better than ascending.

I enjoy reading the children's letters in the Monitor very much, and would be glad if some children would write to me, especially from Cyprus, as I have an uncle there.

Russell R.

[How many other little readers enjoy "the page on airplanes"?—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Dorothy B. (6), San Bernardino, Calif.
Mary Elizabeth H. (8), Pomona, Calif.
Billie M. (11), Wethersfield, Conn. [Billie is a girl.]
Marie E. (11), Dallas, Tex. [Please send in your last name and street address, Marie. —Ed.]

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

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3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The Windmill

The windmill house is very tall,
And four great sails across it sprawl—
Four mighty sails that whirl and go
Which ever way the wind may blow.
The miller works inside the mill
With wheat to grind and sacks to fill,
And when I eat my bread for tea
I think how clever he must be.

I'd like to be a miller, too,
And do the things that millers do;
I'd watch the crops grow long and brown,
And when the farmer cut them down
I'd wait until he thrashed his stacks,
Then buy his corn to fill my sacks.

All day my busy mill would hum
And laden carts would go and come,
And flour-dust flying everywhere
Would powder all my clothes and hair.
And in my windmill-house I'd hear
Those great sails hovering so near,
That turn the mill to grind the wheat
To make the bread for folks to eat.
And when you sat and took your tea
Perhaps you'd sometimes think of me.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

The Game of Crows and Cranes

A leader is selected, and then the rest of the players are divided into two groups of equal number. The one line is known as the "Crows" and the other as the "Cranes." The lines are arranged with the players back to back. About a yard of space should separate each "Crow" and "Crane." A fixed goal should be set about 25 feet in front of each line of players.

If the leader calls "Crows" the whole line of "Crows" must rush forward and try to cross its goal or safety line before the "Cranes" can swing about and catch them. The "Crows" who can cross their goal line without being tagged are safe. Those who are tagged must return with the "Cranes" and help on their side.

The game is kept up for a fixed time. Then the team having the most players is declared the winner.

The leader can serve the purpose of the game best by drawling out the "r" and holding both lines in suspense as to how he will finish the word.

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THE HOME FORUM

About Wit and Conversation

"IT IS a great Convenience," wrote Steele in one of his numbers of the Spectator, "to those who want Wit to furnish out a Conversation, that there is Something or other in all Companies where it is wanted substituted in its Stead, which, according to their Taste, does the Business as well. Of this Nature is the agreeable Pastime in Country-Halls, of Cross-Purposes, Questions and Commands, and the like. A little superior to these are those who can play at Crambo, or cap Verses. Then above them are such as can make Verses, that is Rhime . . . Commend me also to those who have not intellect enough for any of these Exercises, and yet do not give up their Pretentions to Mirth. These can slap you on the back unawares, laugh loud, ask you how you do with a Twang on your Shoulders, say you are dull to Day, and laugh a Voluntary to put you in Humour."

It is evident to me that Richard had but lately been slapped on the back. Such hearty greeting may, indeed, have inspired his essay. He was perhaps wondering as he walked along what subject he should write upon for the next Spectator.

It is no discredit to the age of Anne that there were a noticeable number of people who wanted wit to furnish out a conversation. I have so many times wanted wit for that purpose myself that I am sympathetic with others in like case whatever their century. Substitutes are a human necessity, though I am at one with Richard in cold response when slapped on the back unawares. This practice is nowadays rare, nor at any time—with all respect to the essayist—could it have been fairly included among the convenient substitutes for conversation. Such must necessarily endure over a longer interval; a game, like a conversation, may be strung out, but a slap on the back is over, for social purpose, as soon as it has happened. How they played at Cross-Purposes in the time of Anne I do not know, nor at Questions and Commands. At Crambo, I have somewhere read, one player propounded a word and each of the others sought to provide a rhyme for it: as, for example, "Almanack," says one—and then, after a tensely thoughtful pause, "Pickaback!" says another. My dictionary tells me that you capped a verse by quoting another which began with the last letter of the line already quoted. It was a game, at any rate, that asked familiarity with the poets as our own delightful Cross-Word Puzzle demands acquaintance with the lexicographers. As for composing verses as a convenience to avoid conversation, truly that seems today a desperate expedient. We may congratulate ourselves on having radio and the automobile as easy and practically inexhaustible topics.

Fashions change in speech as in clothes and manners; but to such changes conversation, as distinct from casual talk and social chatter, seems to have gone on from age to age serenely indifferent. "There must, in the first place, be knowledge," said Dr. Johnson, informing the intelligences of Mrs. Thrale and Mr. Boswell, "there must be materials; in the second place, there must be command of words; in the third place, there must be imagination, to place things in such views as they are not commonly seen in; and in the fourth place, there must be . . . a resolution that is not to be overcome by failures; this last is an essential requisite; for want of it many people do not excel in conversation. Now I want it; I throw up the game upon losing a trick." The concluding statement astonished Mr. Boswell, as well it might. He expostulated. "I don't know, sir, how this may be," said Mr. Boswell, "but I am sure you beat other people's cards out of their hands." The doctor rested content with what he had said. Mr. Boswell murmured an aside to Mrs. Thrale, "O for shorthand to take this down!" Said Mrs. Thrale, "You'll carry it all in your head; a long head is as good as shorthand."

To a reader not familiar with the history of the word "wit" it might reasonably seem that Mrs. Thrale had here contributed more than either Dr. Johnson or Mr. Boswell, the quality that Steele declared so necessary to furnish forth a conversation. She touched off a gentle firecracker of innocent mirth. Smiles were in order, and I hope forthcoming. But as Steele penned the word he meant to suggest all the points of Dr. Johnson's little sermon—except, I fancy, that determined "resolution" which Boswell could not agree was lacking in Johnsonian practice. Usage has since modified the general interpretation of the word "wit," but as Steele used it, and Shakespeare before him, smiles were not necessarily in order. As for Johnson's modesty, it may be remembered that he had elsewhere specified discussion (which humanly so often becomes argumentative determination to uphold and make good a personal opinion) as necessary to conversation. "Sir,"—he might have continued, but didn't—"it is only because I lack the quality of resolution that I do not persist and convince you that I do lack it. But I discuss it no further."

It is a great convenience in conversation, and a source of much misunderstanding, that exact definition of words is rarely demanded; sometimes, indeed, such definition will be found permanently elusive. I am here writing, in a hit-or-miss sort of way, about conversation: but can I define conversation? Referring to my dictionary I read: "1. General course of actions or habits; manner of life; behavior; deportment, especially with respect to morals. [Obsolescent.]" Also: "Informal interchange of thoughts and sentiments by spoken words; informal or familiar talk. [Now the most general use of the word.]" But that, surely, is not what any reasonably exact talker has in mind when he uses it. One knows without exact definition that conversation differs from casual talk, and attains special distinction in proportion as those who carry it on have wit to furnish it forth. One may, no doubt, argue in conversation: but conversation, as such, is over if a conversationalist turns argumentative.

"It is good," wrote Bacon, "in discourse, and speech of conversation, to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; tales with reasons; asking of questions with telling of opinions; and jest with earnest; for it is a dull thing to tire, and, as we say now, to jade anything too far. As for jest, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, great persons, any man's present business of importance, and any case that deserveth pity. Yet there be some that think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick; that is a vein which would be bridled." Language changes, but observation may still take note of those whose conversational ambition is to dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick.

This much at least may be definitely said, with agreement by all whose attempts to define conversation have ever come under my notice, that good conversation leaves pleasant memory. Here Bacon's compact essay, "Of Discourse" is again useful. "I know two noblemen," says he, "of the west part of England, whereof the one was given to scoff, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at the other's table. 'Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given!' to which the guest would answer, 'Such and such a thing passed': the lord would say, 'I thought he would mar a good dinner.'" So with conversation elsewhere than at a nobleman's table: remove the quality of amenity, and no sequence of talk can rightly be called conversation. The distinction is recognized in the care with which courteous phraseology is kept even in that special exercise of conversation which deals with controversial matter and is termed "diplomatic." As for the wit necessary to furnish it forth,—that varies with the occasion; one's individual store, such as it may be, of knowledge, wisdom, humor, and experience is not always equally and dependably at command. I can imagine occasions when Steele himself welcomed the convenience of Questions and Commands (however you played it) or gratefully assisted at Crambo or, even, the capping of Verses.

R. B.

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Winter's Snow

Soft clinging robe of purest white
  That Winter wove and spun
From snowflakes softly as they fell
  In silence one by one:—
Far flung the mantle fluttered down
  To earth without a sound,
And there in wondrous purity
  It rested on the ground.

Festooned on tree and shrub it hung
  As if to beautify
And lend enchantment to the scene,
  To fascinate the eye,—
Gleaming with silver sheen at night
  As 'neath the moon it lay,
With scintillating diamond light
  Beneath the sun of day.

—OLIVER MURRAY EDWARDS, in "From Depths Unknown."

The Bathing Pool

There is a stream, I name not its name, lest inquisitive tourists
Hunt it, and make it a lion, and get it at last into guide-books,
Springing far off from a lock unexplored in the folds of great mountains,
Falling two miles through rowan and stunted alder, enveloped
Then for four more in a forest of pine, where broad and ample
Spreads, to convey it, the glen with heathery slopes on both sides:
But, where the glen of its course approaches the vale of the river,
Met and blocked by a huge interposing mass of granite,
Scarce by a channel deep-cut, raging up, and raging onward,
Forces its flood through a passage so narrow a lady would step it.
There, across the great rocky wharves, a wooden bridge goes,
Carrying a path to the forest; below, three hundred yards, say,
Lower in level some twenty-five feet, through flats of shingle,
Stepping-stones and a cart-track across in the open valley.

But in the interval here the boiling, pent-up water
Frees itself by a final descent, attaining a basin,
Ten feet wide and eighteen long, with whiteness and fury
Occupied partly, but mostly pellucid, pure, a mirror;
Beautiful there for the color derived from green rocks under;
Beautiful, most of all, where beads of foam uprising
Mingle their clouds of white with the delicate hue of the stillness.
Cliff over cliff for its sides, with rowan and pendant birch boughs,
Here it lies, unthought of above at the bridge and pathway,
Still more enclosed from below by wood and rocky projection. . . .

Here, the pride of the plunger, you stride the fall and clear it;
Here, the delight of the bather, you roll in beaded sparklings,
Here into pure green depth drop down from lofty ledges.

—ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH, in "The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich."



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The Kingfisher. From a Wood Engraving by Eric Daglish

THROUGH the deep green of the wooded banks, where the sun strikes the leaves and buries itself deep in the swirling waters of the stream, there flashes, now here, now there, as if chary of its own beauty, the blue and warm gold of the kingfisher.

There he goes, as rich in color as the summer day itself; hidden in the shadows, then all agleam in a shaft of light. A rare touch of beauty; something to wait for, to watch, and to follow through long idle hours.

Why did a sixteenth century writer record that the eagle and the kingfisher bear a natural grudge, the one to the other? Can it be that the king of the air, the mighty monarch of the mountains, deigns to compare his popularity with the little ball of color following the sluggish stream, ditches and lakes of the lowlands? Can it be that the kingfisher, seeing the brilliance of his plumage, "vieing with fish of brilliant dye below" fears for his notoriety when remembering the upward sweep of those great wings into the clouds?

The wood engraving is a clever study of the kingfisher at rest, waiting on a handy perch for the moment to plunge. He is not always so still when feeding, for, where a convenient bough cannot be found, he has been known to hover at a height of eighteen to twenty feet above the surface of the water, sometimes remaining suspended, a glittering mass of rapidly vibrating wings, for the best part of a minute. Not having discovered the value of the wind to a hovering bird, he apparently cannot hang in the air motionless, but holds his body almost upright, using his fast-beating wings to keep himself more or less stationary.

When the day is done, wait on beside the stream. Then, for your patience, you will see a lovely thing. Emboldened by the setting of the sun, and the darkening of the shadows, the kingfisher flashes from the bank, another follows, and over the face of the water, as night creeps along, you may watch them playing together in the moonlight.

Flowers of the Rockies

The only thing one had to do in the search for beauty was to look, and beauty was there wherever the glance was cast. And there were flowers, flowers, flowers. Our Alpine park was becoming more gorgeous daily with the advance of the season, while the gradual shrinkage of the snowdrifts brought us a continual succession of early spring blooms at their edges. The golden snow lilies and the purple calyxed white trolius literally pushed up through the snow in their eagerness to burst into bloom. There, too, were the orchids, white cypripediums and gorgeous yellow ones. There were the snowy stars of the clintonia lilies and the lovely cornus, the mountain relative of our own dogwood. Scarlet, orange and yellow tiger lilies nodded their freckled faces at the humming birds; and everywhere the heavenly blue lupines and those botanical hoaxes, the painted cups, whose apparent blossoms, ablaze with every shade of red and yellow, are merely gaudy leaves concealing and protecting the modest, inconspicuous bloom. Then there were acres of exquisite heather in three types, white, cream and pink, like a velvet carpet to the foot and a couch beyond compare. And at the base of every rounded boulder grew a deep fringe of the precious twin flower, linnea borealis, each stem supporting two dainty pink bells, lusciously, delicately fragrant with a perfume like nothing else in the wide world of odors. To it not even the trailing arbutus is rival.—B. W. MITCHELL, in "Trail Life in the Canadian Rockies."

Summer Chatter

"Time was
That I drooped all day
If the bee passed me by
On his way to the clover."
And the columbine laughed
As she climbed her way
Up the green stalk,
To sway and mock:

"Now I sigh
When I see him come by;
I cry:
'If you seek my face
You must run the race.'
And I toss him a merry
Good-bye—
As I climb toward the sky,
And golden space."

—GERTRUDE S. MCCALMONT, in "Old Window-Panes."

Ontario Vagabond

What is this floating object, swiftly, silently riding the smooth, dark breast of the Mississippi this sunny summer afternoon of singing birds, lazy trees and freshly washed grass? It proves to be neither a duck nor a gull, but a log of pulpwood, a lone adventurer, perhaps just recently broken away from thousands of his brothers in order to continue his freedom, the thrill of which is more appreciated, undoubtedly, because of the narrowness of his escape from the mill's maw.

"Well, they didn't get ME!" he seems to say as he noses toward the waterfall. "Let the others be chewed by that monster mouth if they like; let them go from pulp to paper to scareheads. I'll seek my fortune elsewhere. Give me the thrill of river travel. Let me live it, let it take me where it may—so long as it isn't too near the mill."

Across the marcelled ledge of the waterfall he darts, into the taffy-colored foam and out of sight, only to bob up sharply a few feet downstream. Quickly he races under the railroad bridge and is lost to sight. To follow this tomboy requires a dash down the main street of the village to the small highway bridge. There is something contagious about the mien of this plunging little log. Moreover, why lose an interesting acquaintance too easily?

The race has been successful, for there he comes, just starting over the first drop of the second waterfall. From one sharp precipice to another he plunges, jumping, racing, plunging, cavorting; on into the rapids for a few rods, and then under the arched bridge; through a rock-walled gulch he speeds and is hurled vigorously into the last fall—a fitting finish to a scant adventure. Now he comes out of the mist at the base of this last fall to serenely glide over the dark, amber stretch below. The setting sun makes his path one of shimmering gold. A gull wheels out of the sky and settles confidently upon the log, perhaps sensing the friendliness which the vagabond navigator no doubt manifested in the sheltering of other birds while a tree in the far-flung forest. One senses the comradeship as the two pass from view into the twilight. Barring obstruction, they will soon reach the Ottawa; and then on to the St. Lawrence and to the sea.

Why is the Mississippi mentioned as a confluent of the Ottawa, and as in proximity to the St. Lawrence? Surely there is incongruity here. Yet if one should ask anybody at Almonte, Ontario, the name of the river which passes from serenity to boisterousness through his town the answer will come that it is the Mississippi. Should incredulity still linger, a sign — "The Mississippi River" — resting at a point on the shore will dispel all doubt. It is the Canadian namesake of the Father of Waters.

דאָס ליעבען און פאָלגען גאָט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאָניטאָר")

די הייליגע שריפטען ראטהען כסדר די שטערבליכע אז זיי זאלען ניט מורא האָבען. אַלס ביישפּיעל קענען מיר נעהמען אין אַנבעטראַכט דעם יעניגען ערקלערונג פון יעזוס וואָס איז אזוי פול מיט טרייסט, „פאָרכט דיך ניט, קליינע שטאָדע, ווייל עס איז אייער פאָטערים וואָוילגעפעלען אז ער זאל אייך דאָס קעניגרייך געבען." און דאָך די שריפטען הייסען ניט מורא האָבען, פון דעסטוועגען געפינט מען איינציגע ערטער אין דער ביבעל וואו דער שטודענט איז געפאָדערט אז ער זאל יאָ גאָט פאָרכטען; לויט ווי מיר לעזען אין תהלים, „האָט מורא פאר דעם האר, איהר זיינע צדיקים; ווייל די וואָס פאָרכטען זיך פאר איהם וועט גאָט ניט פעהלען." אין דיזען פסק קענען מיר גאנץ עפענטליך דערקענען אז דאָס וואָרט „מורא" ווערט דאָ ניט בענוצט אין דעם איינפאַכיקען זין.

קריסטשען סייענס און איינשטימונג מיט די הייליגע שריפטען ענטפלעקט גאָט, דער איבערשטער, אלס ליעבע,—אונענדליכע, אַלמעכטיגע, אונפערענדערליכע ליעבע,—און בעווייסט אז דער מענש אלס זיין קינד איז דער אויסדרוק פון זיין בעשטענדיגטער שוץ. עס קען זיך דעראיבער ניט לייגען אויפ'ן זינען אז מען זאל קענען מורא האָבען פאר ליעבע. יעדער איינער האָט בעדאַרפט ליעבען גאָט, דערפאר וואָס ער אליין האָט די ווערטה אז מען זאל איהם פערגעטערען. און דאָס איז טאקע די הויפּט זאך וואָס איז געפאָדערט פון דער מענשהייט. מערי בייקער עדדי גיט אן אנגענעהמענעם ערקלערונג פון דיזער הייליגער פליכט אין איהם בוך, „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען" (ז. 340): „דער פאלגענדער געדאנק וואָס ווערט פאָרגעשטעלט אין "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. דעם ספר קהלת דריקט אויס דעם קריסטשען סייענס געפיהל, איבערהויפּט ווען דאָס וואָרט „פליכט" וואָס געפינט זיך ניט אין דעם אָריגינאַלישען שריפט, ווערט ניט אריינגערעכענט: לאָמיר הערען דעם סוף פון דעם אלעס, דער עיקר איז דו זאָלסט מורא האָבען פאר גאָט און היטען זיינע מצוות, ווייל דאָס איז די גאנצע פליכט פון דעם מענש.' אָדער אין פילע אַנדערע ווערטער קען מען דיזען פסק אזוי פערטייטשען: לאָמיר הערען דעם סוף פון דעם אלעס, דער עיקר איז דו זאָלסט ליבען גאָט און היטען זיינע מצוות: ווייל אַזאַ דורכפיהרונג איז דער גאנצער מענש וועלכער איז בעשאַפען געוואָרען אין זיין געשטאַלט און גלייכניס."

די ביבלישע בעפעהלען וועלכע זיינען דאָ יעצט פארגעלעגט געוואָרען קענען דעראיבער אויף א גאנץ קורצען אופן ערקלערט ווערען אזוי: האָב ליעב גאָט, אָדער נאָר דאָס וואָס איז גוט, און שרעק זיך ניט פאר קיין שום שלעכטס. אָבער מען קען פיליייכט פרעגען ווי אזוי איז עס מעגליך ניט מורא צו האָבען? דער אנטוואָרט איז גאנץ איינפאַכיג. דער הערשענדער שרעק פון דער מענשהייט שטאַמט פון דעם גלויבען אין דער דויערהאַפטיגקייט פון שלעכטס. אָבער ווען מיר זאָלען נעהמען אין אָנבעטראַכט אז גאָט איז אומעטום און דעראיבער מוז ער זיין אַן אַל־מעכטיגער וועזען קענען מיר זעהען אז עס איז ניט פאראן קיין פּלאַץ פאר וואו ער געפינט זיך ניט; מיר קענען אַלזאָ זיך אנשטויסען אז יעדער פאָרמע פון שלעכטס איז פאַלש און מאַכטלאָז. ווארום דאַרפען מיר זיך דען שרעקען פאר דער מיט? דער אויספּרובירטער פאַקט אז גאָט איז אַל־מעכטיג, און אז שלעכטס איז מאַכטלאָז, איז איינער פון דער טיעפסטער טרייסטענדער ענטפּלעקונגען פון קריסטשען סייענס. און אויף דעם מאָס פון דעם מענשען פערשטאַנד פון דיזער וואַהרהייט ווערט זיין שרעק פערקלענערט און שוין כל שוף איז עס בעשטימט צו ווערען אין גאנצען פערניכטעט. דעראיבער קענען מיר זיך אַנשטויסען אז אויב מיר וועלען פאָלגען דעם בעפעהל „גאָט צו פאָרכטען; אויף דעם אמת'ן זין וועלען מיר בענוצען דעם ריכטיגען מיטעל ווי אזוי שרעק אָדער שלעכטס צו פערניכטען.

דער קעניג פון אוניווערזום מעג מען טאקי בעטראַכטען מיט עהרפורכט, אָבער אין אזא בענעהמונג ווערט ניט איינגערעכענט קיין שום שרעק אָדער פערהאַפּטונג. דער בעגריף פון דער אונענדליכקייט פון ליבע געפינט ניט קיין פּלאַץ וואו מורא קען וואוינען. אין דער מאָס פון דעם מענשענס בעגריף פון גאָט אלס אן אונענדליכער, געגענוואַרטיגער גייסט, ווערען די שרעקענדע געדאנקען אויסגעביטען פון דעם געפיהל פון גוטטרוי און פרייד. דעם מענש אָבער מוז ווערען אויפגעוועקט צו דעם נויטווענדיגקייט זיך אָפּצוהיטען ניט מחלל זיין גאָטס געטליכע בעפעהלען, ווייל דער פערברעכער דורך זיין אונגעהאָרזאַמקייט זונדערט זיך אָפּ פון געניסען די מתנות פון דער מלכות השמים. אין מרס. עדדיס בוך „פערשידענע שריפטען" שרייבט מרס. עדדי אויפ'ן זייט 109 אזוי: „געליעבטע ברידער, דער משיח, דאָס הייסט די וואהרהייט האָט אזוי געזאָגט צו אייך, שרעקט זיך ניט!' פאָרכט אייך ניט פאר קיין שום זינד, דערמיט עס זאָל אייך ניט בעהערשען: נאָר שרעקט זיך בלויז צו זינדיגען."

גאָט בעטראַכט זיין בעשעפענונג נאָר מיט ליעבליכע אויגען. פאר זיין געטליכען ווילען דאַרפען מען זיך ניט שרעקען אָדער אויסקלויבען, נאָר מיט נייגעריקייט האָבען מיר זיך בעדאַרפט צוהערען צו איהם און איהם פאָלגען. עס וואָלט געווען אזוי פערשטענדיג צו פאָרכטען זיך פאר די אָנקומענדיגע זאָנען־שטראַהלען ווי צו זיין פורכטבאַר אין דער אָנוועזענהייט פון דעם גוטהערציגען, אַל־מעכטיגען פאָטער, וועלכער בעשטענדיג און אונפּאַרטייאיש שיינקט זיינע מתנות צו זיינע אידעען, דאָס הייסט זיינע קינדער.

פיעלע פון די קראַנקהייטען און שמערצען פון דער וועלט קען ווערען צוגעשריבען צו אונזער פאַלשע בעגריפען פון דעם אייגענשאַפט פון גאָט. דער אוראַלטער ליגען אז גאָט שיקט אונז אונזערע צרות האָט אונז ניט צוגעגעבען קוראַש ווי אזוי מיר זאָלען איהם קענען הילפע בעטען. אדרבה, עס האָט אונז נאָך מעהר אָפּגעזונדערט פון איהם. עס איז דעראיבער קיין וואונדער ניט אז פיעלע מענשען האָבען זיך אנטזאָגט אזוי לאַנג ווי מעגליך צו בענוצען גייסטיגע רפואות, אבוואָהל די גאנצע צייט ווערען מיר פערזיכערט דורך די ווערטער אין די הייליגע שריפטען אז „גאָט איז אונזער בעשיצונג און שטאַרקהייט, איין הילף אין אונזער נויטה." אונזער וויסענשאַפטליכער פערשטאַנד פון איהם דורך אונזער קריסטשען סייענס לעהרע, העלפט אונז צו ליעבען און פאָלגען איהם, און בעפרייט אונז פון אונזער גלויבען אין קראַנקהייט און אין זינד.

עס איז גרויס אן אורזאַכע פאר טיעפע דאַנקבאַרקייט צו נעהמען אין אָנבעטראַכט אז אין דיזע פּראָגרעסיווער דור ווערען פאַלשע בעגריפען וועגען גאָט אויסגעביטען פון שטאַנדהאַפטיגע וויסענשאַפטליכע בעהויפּטונגען וואָס איז שייך צו דעם געטליכען געזעץ און כאַראַקטער. ווי צום ביישפּיעל מיר לעזען ווידער אַמאָל אין דעם בוך „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט (ז. 140) „דער קריסטשען סייענס גאָט איז אן אַלגעמיינער, איוויגע, געטליכע ליעבע, וועלכע ענדערט זיך ניט און בעשאַפט ניט קיין שום שלעכטעס, קראַנקהייט, אָדער טויט." און איינשטימונג מיט דיזע לעהרע ווערט דער האר פון דעם הימעל און ערד וואָס מעהר אנערקענט אלס דער ליעבהערציגער פאָטער־מוטער, וועלכע ליעבט מיט אויסערמידליכע געדולד, און וועלכער איז אוימער צו דער האַנט און מיט מיטלייד אומער געגרייט צו ערוואַכען און צו היילען די מענשהייט. דיזע נייע־אַלטע וואַהרהייט איז אָנגעקומען אויף דער וועלט אלס א אַנגענעהמענער אונטערשטיצונג צו א גרויסע צאָהל פון פערצווייפעלטע חלאים וועלכע פאַנגען אָן צו פערליהרען זייערע יסורימדיגע מוראות, און געפינען, אנשטאָט, געזונט און פריידען דורך דערמיט וואָס זיי געפינען אויס ווי צו ליעבען און פאָלגען דעם איינציגען וואַהרען גאָט.

אינפערמאַציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראַטור וואָס ווערט אַרויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראַך קען בעקומען ווערען דורך א שרייבען נאָכפרעגונג פון די קריסטשען לידערוויסענשאַפטליכער פּאַבלישונג סאָסייעטי (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Rain on the Prairies

Sometimes dark skies and continuous rain are wont to produce an atmosphere of depression, but quite the reverse is the effect in the Canadian wheat belt. Rain, after a protracted period of dryness and strong, hot winds, comes with all the bouyancy of high hope, lifting the hearts of the prairies in one great song of gratitude. What needed rain means to the prairie farmer and business man is known thoroughly only by prairie folk.

And when the rain has ceased, the whole country seems to rejoice. Meadowlarks sing lustily in the fresh sunshine, the wild rose smiles its prettiest, gophers cavort in gay good humor, gulls sail and scream against the blue; the cooling breeze is redolent with white sage and sweet clover and wild flowers, while the wheat seems to spring from the moist earth.

Mud? Who cares? Five to ten miles per hour (ahead) is about the average for an automobile on the greasy highways, but a day of sunshine will transform the mud to pavement.

The Pasture Road

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A pasture road.
Tracks deeply cut by many a load

Over its course year out, year in
Heavy wagons rolled,
That to village bin
Bore the harvest gold.
Sheaves tightly packed down,
And sack on sack.

Straight runs the track
Of the road across the field.
In its color of brown,
And in lines and furrows one may
  trace
Likeness to a farmer's rugged face,
Who heavy burdens bore and garnered fruitful yield.

—WILLY ARNDT, in *Der Türmer*.

Willows of Denali

The willows (Salix) cover broad areas along the bars, the borders of rivers, creeks and streams, and abound in the spruce or poplar woods, the canyons, the swamps and everywhere on boggy ground. They grow on all the mountain slopes—most abundantly on south exposures—and on soft boggy ground. At moderate elevations they often attain a height of fifteen feet, but at greater elevations are usually shrubby. . . .

When necessary to camp above timberline, either in winter or summer, one seeks the willows. They provide shelter from the wind, boughs for bed, poles for the tent, and fuel for the fire. There is no other wood. They alone make traveling in such areas possible. The north side of the Alaska Range is largely timberless. At and above timberline one must depend on the willow for many uses. It comes handy for any purpose where tough fiber is necessary. Snowshoes may be repaired with it, and it may serve even for a temporary frame. Spruce, even when it can be obtained, is not a substitute, being too brittle. While willows often impede progress up a mountain slope, yet in places where the slopes are steep, they offer the only support—for one may hold on to them. There are many areas where, if bare of willows, one could not climb at all. . . . While their presence indicating a bog may be discouraging, they serve as a warning to avoid it; and they alone supply the material for corduroying the boggy places—thus making crossings possible. . . .

Not only does one become dependent on the willows for many of his comforts in the North, but the soft light green of their foliage, dotting, streaking and patching the valleys, river courses and lower slopes, adds a pleasing element to the landscape; and in fall, when the leaves have turned bright yellow shading into golden, how beautiful they are in the bright sun. Later they don their rich brown coats, which in places continue into winter, softening the bleak inhospitable appearance of the mountain world, the last reminder of the brilliant autumn days. In October, when the thin mists of approaching winter drape the multiform branches of the willows in a delicate crystalline film of exquisite gauzes and laces, the landscape sparkles in the sunlight with a brilliant sheen of color—the most gorgeous sight in the northern wilderness. — CHARLES SHELDON, in "The Wilderness of Denali."

Sthreets of Home

I walked the sthreets o' Paris, an' I
  walked the sthreets o' Rome,
But my heart within was longin' for
  the little sthreets of home.
Gray sthreets an' narra sthreets an'
  shabby sthreets are they,
But frindlier than the foreign sthreets
  an' dearer every way.
Aisy 'tis to count thim—for I must
  confess they're few;
Main Sthreet an' Castle Sthreet an'
  Greystone Sthreet and New.
The boulevards, the corsos, an' the
  rues were grand to see;
But the little sthreets of home were
  always beckoning to me. . . .

I walked the sthreets of Paris, an' I
  walked the sthreets of Rome;
I saw their fountains rise in spray an'
  fall in jewelled foam.
An' sure enough the people there are
  wondherful an' smart,
But the frindly folks in Carrick—they
  are nearer to my heart!
Nearer to my heart they are in every
  word and way—
Man, they seem to bless you if they
  only say, "Good day"!
No place else a man can make so
  frindly or so free,
And the little sthreets of home are
  always beckonin' to me.

—DENIS A. MCCARTHY, in "The Harp of Life."

Loving and Obeying God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE Scriptures mortals are repeatedly bidden not to be afraid. An instance of this is the saying of Jesus, so replete with comfort, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." And yet, again and again, the Bible reader is faced with the admonition to fear God; as, for example, in the passage, "O fear the Lord, ye his saints: for there is no want to them that fear him." Manifestly, then, the quality here enjoined is not fear in the ordinary sense of that term.

In accordance with the Scriptures, Christian Science reveals God, the Supreme Being, as Love,—infinite, omnipotent, unchanging Love,—and man as His child, the object of His constant care. It would be most unreasonable to be afraid of Love. All should love God, Love, for He is wholly worthy of affection and adoration. And this is precisely what mankind is commanded to do. Mary Baker Eddy gives a welcome explanation in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 340): "This text in the book of Ecclesiastes conveys the Christian Science thought, especially when the word *duty*, which is not in the original, is omitted: 'Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep His commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.' In other words: Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: love God and keep His commandments: for this is the whole of man in His image and likeness."

The Biblical injunctions noted above may, then, be paraphrased briefly: Love God, or good, and fear not evil. But, one may ask, how can I help being afraid? The answer is simple. The prevalent fearfulness of humanity is due to belief in the reality of evil. Yet, since God is omnipresent and all-powerful, there is no place left for anything unlike Him; hence every form of wrong is unreal, impotent, and for this reason is not to be feared. The demonstrable fact of the all-power of God and of the consequent powerlessness of error is one of the deeply comforting revelations of Christian Science. As this verity is understood, fear is lessened, and it is destined eventually to be entirely destroyed. To observe the commandment "Fear God," in its true signification, is the effectual method of eliminating fear of evil.

The Ruler of the universe is indeed to be regarded with reverential awe, but this attitude includes no element of dread or apprehension. The realization of the infinitude of Love leaves no room for alarm. In the ratio of the understanding of God, infinite, ever present good, disquieting thoughts are replaced with confidence and gladness. But there is also awakened a perception of the necessity of avoiding the slightest violation of the divine requirements, because through disobedience the offender bars himself from the enjoyment of the blessings of the kingdom of heaven. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 109), "Beloved brethren, Christ, Truth, saith unto you, 'Be not afraid!'—fear not sin, lest thereby it master you; but only *fear to sin*."

The purpose of the creator toward His creation is purely benevolent. His will is not something to be dreaded and shunned, but to be eagerly accepted and fulfilled. It would be as rational to be terrified at the coming of the sunlight as to be dismayed at the presence of the beneficent All-Father, who hourly and impartially bestows His favors upon all His ideas.

Many of the diseases and sorrows of the world are attributable to erroneous concepts of the nature of Deity. The ancient falsity that He sent or permitted afflictions has not encouraged troubled hearts to resort to Him for aid; rather has it operated to perpetuate their false sense of trials. Small wonder, in view of this mistaken notion, that many have as long as possible delayed recourse to Spirit for healing. Yet all the while the Bible holds out the assurance that "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Knowing, loving, serving Him, in Christian Science, is freeing mankind from belief of sickness and sin.

It is cause for profound gratitude that in this progressive age wrong beliefs about God are being supplanted by consistent scientific affirmations concerning the divine law and character. To quote again from Science and Health (p. 140), "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." In harmony with this teaching, the Lord of heaven and earth is increasingly being recognized as a tender Father-Mother, who lovingly and with tireless patience and compassion is ever at hand to awaken and heal mankind. This new-old truth has come as a grateful relief to a multitude of despairing invalids who, in learning to love and obey the one true God, are losing their tormenting fears and are finding health and peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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TRADERS TURN BULLISH AND MARKET RISES

Early Selling Dries Up—Utilities Advance—Telephone Up 5 Points

NEW YORK (AP)—Opposing speculative groups took turns trying to arouse the slumbering stock market today, and the bulls managed to stir up a flicker of life, but achievements were modest, indeed.

Resumption of activity at the automotive manufacturing centers and a slight acceleration of steel mill activity in the Youngstown area were reassuring, but failed to bolster the bull cause effectively. Trading was about as sluggish as it was last week.

Reports of severe crop damage in the middle west buoyed up the grain markets, which helped stocks a little. The stock market, however, could not interpret the news very bullishly on the basis of information now at hand, for unless the advance in grain prices is sufficient to compensate for smaller crops, farm purchasing power will suffer.

Trend Is Reversed

Further selling appeared during the morning, when bears endeavored further to depress the utilities. Losses of a point or two were numerous, but bearish activity was rather timid, and resumption of activity in Radio and a few other shares by the group of bull operators who have been directing the forward movement of late, reversed the trend before midday. Public participation in the market remained negligible, however.

The revival of pool activity in Radio was accompanied by board room gossip to the effect that the first half report of the company, expected within a few days, may not be as bad as has been forecast. Expectations are, however, that the company little better than broke even, and the market activity appears to be based largely on improved outlook for the remainder of the year.

Some Fair Gains

The bank holiday at London and Liverpool acted as a damper on speculative activity here. Credit was a little firmer, reflecting the influence of the return of Aug. 1 payment checks for clearing. There was some calling of loans, and call money was firm at 2 per cent.

Foreign exchanges moved uncertainly but further gold exports were widely anticipated. Sterling tables are now close to $4.87½, and while the outgoing gold point has been calculated heretofore at about $4.88, at least one international banker is planning a shipment as soon as the rate reaches $4.87½.

In addition to Radio, such shares as U. S. Steel, American Can, and Standards of N. J. and California were well bought, rising a point or more. American Telephone was taken in hand, now that the new financing has been completed, and sent up a few points.

Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, International Telephone, National Dairy, Vanadium, Electric Auto Lite, United Aircraft, American Can, Smelting and Atchison were among issues rising 1 to 2 points, or more. Diamond Match was a wide mover, rising more than 6.

Warner Brothers was a soft spot during the morning, dropping 2 to a new low at 33¾, then rallying a little. Directors meet for dividend action on Thursday.

More buying orders appeared when the list showed distinct upward tendencies in the last hour. Bullish confidence revived measurably as the rise in American Telephone extended to more than 5 points and U. S. Steel's gain increased to 3.

American Can, Bethlehem Steel, Consolidated Gas, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse Electric, Brooklyn Union Gas, Standard Gas & Electric and United Carbon were up 2 to 3.

The close was strong. Sales approximated 1,250,000 shares.

Bond Trading Slow

Bond trading was slow and changes were of a minor nature today. High grade issues showed no change of trend, holding firm, with here and there a small fractional gain. Stock privilege issues were dull and irregular.

Predictions in bond circles that August would be a quiet month for new offerings received some support in the absence of new offerings on the first day of the week.

In the domestic list Warner Brothers 6s and American & Foreign Power 5s were extensively accumulated, the latter touching its highest price of the year at 89. St. Paul adjustment 5s were soft, while "Big Four" 4½s held firm in moderate activity.

Leading foreign issues showed an upward trend, although gains were small. German 5½s and 7s were firm. Italian 7s which have been well bought recently, held around 98¾, Saturday's closing figure. Austrian 7s showed no further recessions from the low point reached last week.

MINNEAPOIS-MOLINE HEAD IS CHEERFUL

CHICAGO—"The outlook for Minneapolis-Moline fall business is good. While the price of grain is low, and some sections are suffering short crops, because of continued dry weather, we believe there will be a fair average volume crop," said President W. C. MacFarlane of Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company. "Our company has sold a good volume of harvesting machinery, as well as tractors and equipment for fall plowing.

"We have based our fall predictions on orders we are receiving. While we get a few discouraging reports from some sections, the majority are optimistic, and, considering business conditions in general, I see no reason why we should not wind up a reasonably satisfactory year.

"Our company has enjoyed substantial increase in export business in the first half over last year, and prospects for the second half are good, compared with a year ago."

NATIONAL BELLAS HESS

July and seven months' cash receipts of National Bellas Hess compare as follows:

	1930	1929
July gross cash rcpts	$2,412,454	$3,271,105
7 months	20,692,899	28,638,770

Gross cash receipts this year include figures for certain retail stores not operated by the company during the early months of 1929. Therefore, the actual comparative decrease for the period is 34.48 per cent.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE GAIN

Household Finance Corporation reports for the six months ended June 3 net of $1,870,540 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $1,602,347 in the first six months of 1929.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 4	Last Aug. 2
37⅞	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	2000	27½	26¾	27½	26¾
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	26	26	26	..
34¾	29¾	1½	Addressograph	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	500	¾	¾	¾	..
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	1400	118¾	117	118¾	116
36	6	2½	Airway El	100	17	17	17	..
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	1200	21½	21¼	21⅜	21¼
107½	87	5½	All pf ww xxx	500	95½	95	95	96
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	300	268	266	268	265
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	2300	57½	56	57½	56¼
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	30½	29	30½	..
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	200	81	81	81	..
35½	27	..	Am Bosch	300	35	34⅞	35	..
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	30	121	121	121	..
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1400	17½	16½	17	17
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	7500	132¾	129	132¾	129⅝
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..
116	95	7	Am Car pf	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
51¼	36⅝	2¶	Am Chicle	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅛
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅛
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	400	38½	37¾	38½	37
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	9600	74⅞	71¾	74⅞	72⅝
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	108	108	108	..
100¾	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	500	95	94	94	..
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	1300	35½	34½	35½	34⅝
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	400	93½	93	93	..
14½	9	..	Am Mach & Met	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
57½	30⅛	1½	Am Metals	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	10	78	78	78	..
119⅝	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	5900	87	81¾	84	84¾
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	100	123½	123½	123½	102⅛
39¾	23⅞	1½	Am Radiat	1700	27⅛	26½	26⅞	26⅛
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	400	19½	19⅜	19½	..
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	400	57⅜	55½	57⅜	55
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	800	63	61⅝	63	..
26½	7⅛	..	Am Seating	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	400	69¼	67¼	68⅝	66¾
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	100	9	9	9	..
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	40	39⅞	40	40
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	1100	53⅝	51⅝	53⅝	54
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	11500	216	210½	216	210
141¾	113	8	Am Type	100	125½	125½	125½	..
124⅞	78⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	500	93⅛	91	93⅛	92
106½	99	6	Am Wat W 6	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	10	10	10	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	100	10	10	10	9⅞
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	4500	51	50½	51	51
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	41	41	41	..
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	600	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	..
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	700	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
13¾	6	..	Arnold Cons	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	..
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	200	34½	34½	34½	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	600	219½	219	219	..
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	105	105	105	105
175½	145	10	Atl Coast L	100	146	146	146	..
51⅜	30⅛	1¶	Atl Refin	2100	37¾	35¾	37¾	37⅛
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	50	102	102	102	..
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	700	30½	30¼	30¼	30⅛
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	1400	124¼	121	123¾	122
10⅜	2⅞	..	Auto Sales	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	77	74¾	77	77
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	1400	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
			—B—					
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1200	28⅜	27¾	28¼	27½
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	12100	103	102½	103	..
116½	107	6½	Bamber pf	150	109½	109½	109½	108⅝
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	2400	24⅜	22⅞	23¾	..
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	82¾	82⅛	82¾	..
57⅝	27⅝	2	Bendix	500	32¾	31⅝	32¾	31¾
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	200	46⅜	45½	46⅜	45⅛
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	3600	84⅜	81⅛	84	81¾
134⅜	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	128¼
41½	31	..	Blaw Knox	100	34½	34½	34½	..
103	99	7	Bloomingdale pf	30	100	100	100	..
69	28¼	3¶	Bohn Alum	400	34	33¼	33½	33⅜
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	700	79⅜	78¾	79⅜	78¾
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	200	29¾	29½	29½	..
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	7200	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	22¾
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	400	16	16	16	16½
78⅜	59⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	500	65	64½	64½	65
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	300	129	127½	128¼	125
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	..
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	37	36	36	36
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	300	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	900	34¾	33⅛	34½	..
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	200	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	32⅜
110	99	7	Bush T deb	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	200	2½	2½	2½	..
5⅛	2	2	Butte & Sup	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	700	72¼	69⅞	71½	69½
			—C—					
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	200	1	1	1	..
30	17	2	Campbell	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	200	16	15¾	16	15¼
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	400	64	63½	63½	..
226¾	184⅜	10	Can Pac	500	186	185	186	..
52¼	45⅜	..	Can Pac n wi	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	12400	200½	191½	200½	195¼
132	115	7	Case Th pf	10	123¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	200	61½	61½	61½	61½
60	9	..	Celotex	400	14⅛	13⅛	14	11⅞
65⅝	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	100	50	50	50	50
15⅞	5⅛	..	Cert-Teed	100	8	8	8	..
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	100	186	135½	186	..
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
20⅝	4⅝	..	Chi & Alton pf	200	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7
17¼	8½	..	Chi Gt West	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
52⅜	27	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	38½	38¼	38½	..
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	600	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅞
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1200	22⅞	22½	22½	..
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	100	76	76	76	..
140¼	66	7	Chi & NW pf	100	132	132	132	..
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	26	26	26	..
43	24	3	Chrysler	400	30	29⅞	29⅞	29½
49	33	3.60§	City Ice	100	42½	42½	42½	..
13¼	5⅞	½	City Stores	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	200	179¾	176	179¾	..
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins & A	300	25	24½	25	24⅞
92	73	7	Collins & A pf	200	85	85	85	..
100½	97	..	Col Palm pf	100	101	101	101	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	400	53⅜	51½	53½	51
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	2400	64⅝	63	64⅛	63⅝
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	108⅝	108	108⅝	107
199	108	6	Col Carbon	700	137	133	136¾	..
37⅝	15⅞	.28	Col Graph	1300	18	17½	18	17½
40¾	23⅞	2	Com Cred	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
25¼	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	50	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	300	35⅛	34¾	34¾	34⅝
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	4200	26¾	25⅝	26¾	26⅛
20¼	12⅝	.60	*Commwlth Eo	4100	14⅛	13¾	14	14
104¾	99	6	Commwlth pf	300	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..
57	33½	2	Conde Nast	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	400	13	14¼	13	12½
136⅝	96⅝	4	Con Gas	14700	110¼	105½	110	107
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	300	102¾	101⅜	102⅞	102¼
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	200	54	54	54	..
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	300	1	⅞	1	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	200	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23⅛
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
71⅝	59⅛	2½	Cont Can	900	60¾	59¾	60½	59⅞
37⅜	16⅛	2	Cont Dia Fib	200	19¼	18¾	19¼	..
30½	18⅞	..	Cont Oil	2400	21⅝	20½	21⅝	20¾
49⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	900	24¾	24	24⅜	24¼
111⅜	87½	3¶	Corn Prod	1100	95	92¾	95	..
33	15½	..	Coty	900	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
22	10¼	..	Crosley	600	13	12¼	12¼	12⅝
59⅝	33	..	Crown Cork	700	49¼	48½	49¼	49
93⅝	70½	5¶	Crucible	200	77	77	77	77
117	104	7	Crucible pf	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	110
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	12½	12½	12½	13
9	4½	..	Cub Am S	100	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾
65⅝	42¼	..	Cub Am S pf	20	42½	42½	42½	42¼
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	119	119	119	119
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	100	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	10
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
			—D—					
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	400	24	23¾	23¾	..
80	45	..	Denv RG pf	200	60	60	60	..
80	66½	..	Det Hillsdale	30	80	80	80	..
42¾	21¾	1.20¶	Devoe R A	100	24	24	24	..
237	139	8	Diamond M	1600	240	224½	239	226¾
145¼	95¾	4¶	Dupont	2200	117¾	115⅛	117⅝	115½
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	400	118½	118½	118½	..
103½	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
			—E—					
25½	14	1½§¶	Eastern RM	100	15	15	15	..
255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	2000	212¾	23	211⅝	210
123½	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	10	130	130	130	..
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	800	25	24	24⅛	23⅞
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	1700	79½	77⅛	79	77½
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	80	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¼
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	10600	72⅜	68¼	72⅛	70
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	..
59⅜	44	5	End John	100	47½	47½	47½	..
113	107½	7	End John pf	100	111	111	111	..
43⅝	10⅝	..	Eureka Vac	100	12	12	12	12½
			—F—					
39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	40	13	12½	12½	13
38	25½	..	Fed Dept St	400	25½	25½	25½	..
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	2000	92½	92½	92½	..
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	600	8½	8	8	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	35	34⅝	35	35½
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	69	68⅛	69	..
98	92	6½	Filene pf	10	99	99	99	97
89⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	200	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71
61⅞	46	2½	First Nat St	200	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	..
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	1100	2	1¾	2	2
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	7	7	7	7
50⅞	25	2	Follansbee B	100	24	24	24	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	2600	87⅜	82¾	87⅜	82⅛
28¾	11	..	Foundation	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	2500	46½	45	46½	45½
55½	37	4¶	Freeport Tx	1200	44⅞	44	44⅜	44
			—G—					
11¾	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	100	87	86½	87	86⅝
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	200	19	19	19	..
109¾	88¼	7	Gen Cable pf	10	89	89	89	..
95⅞	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	17200	72½	69¾	72¼	70⅞
11⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
61¾	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	300	54¾	54	54½	54⅛
18⅜	8	..	Gen G&E A	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
59⅜	40⅛	3¶	Gen Mills	100	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45
96½	92⅝	5	Gen Mat 5pf	1200	87¼	96⅝	97	..
54¼	37⅛	3¶	Gen Motors	35100	47⅛	45½	47	46¼
52⅞	30⅛	5a	Gen Pub Svc	200	36	35½	36	..
21⅜	8⅛	..	Gen O A	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
51¼	30	..	Gen Theatres	200	33¾	33	33¾	..
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	500	12	11¾	11¾	12
90	65¼	4¶	Gen Refrac	3000	78½	77½	78	77⅛
106⅛	58	5¶	Gillette	2500	85⅜	82¼	85	83½
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
20⅞	10⅝	..	Gimbel Br	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
38	15⅞	2¶§	Glidden	500	17	16⅞	17	16½
105⅛	9-	7	Glidden ppf	10	95	95	95	..
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	800	40⅞	40⅛	40¾	40½
58½	22½	4	Goodrich	600	26¼	25⅛	25½	25½
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	200	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	63
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1 pf	100	95	95	95	..
28⅜	8½	..	Gotham Hos	100	10½	10½	10½	..
15⅜	6	..	Gould Cp A	300	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	..
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	500	6½	6¼	6½	6½
59⅞	18	3	Granby	400	24¾	23⅝	24¾	..
52	30	..	Grand Silver	900	41½	38	40½	39
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	2300	17¼	16⅝	16¾	16½
43⅞	34¾	3	Grand Un pf	600	44	43½	44	43⅞
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	200	32⅞	32	32⅞	32⅛
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	100	21	21	21	21
34⅞	18⅝	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	19	18	19	18¾
120	110⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	110	117½	116⅛	116⅛	116
28	2¼	..	Grigsby Grunow	2400	14⅝	14	14⅝	13⅞
80	37⅛	4	Gulf Steell	300	38⅛	38	38	..
			—H—					
38	26	1½	Hack Wt	400	35½	35¼	35½	35⅝
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	600	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16½
86½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	100	12	11½	11⅞	12
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	96⅜	94¼	96⅜	94
108¾	83½	47	Hershey pf	100	100½	100½	100½	..
41¼	26¼	2½¶	Holland F	200	32	31¾	32	..
29	9⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
116⅞	52¼	10d	Houston Oil	6800	87⅜	83¼	86¾	84⅞
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	200	47	46¾	46¾	46½
62⅞	25⅝	5	Hudson Motor	400	34	33	34	..
26⅝	73	2¶	Hupp Motors	600	14¾	13¾	14¾	13⅝
			—I—					
136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	200	118½	117¾	117¾	..
136¾	113	6	Ill Cen pf	100	120½	120½	120½	..
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	2700	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	21¼
17	4½	..	Indian Motor	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
28⅜	8¾	6	Indian Refin	4200	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	..
239	154¼	4¶	Ingersoll R	200	201	197	197	198
13½	9⅛	.60	Insuran Sh ctfs	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¼
39½	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	200	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27
8½	4½	..	Int Agfri	500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	6
197⅛	152½	6§	Int Business	400	177⅞	175½	177¾	175½
19¾	11	.25	Int Carrier	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅜
14½	5	..	Int Combus	1000	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅞
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	2300	69	65	65	68¾
75½	50⅛	..	Intu Comb pf ctfs	100	67	67	67	67
115¾	76	2½	Int Harv	3300	84⅝	82⅝	84⅝	82⅞
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	100	38½	38⅜	38⅜	38½
93	65½	4	Int Match pf	100	80	78	80	79
33	19	2	Int M Mar	200	22⅞	22½	22½	22
44⅜	21	1	Int Nickel	4400	23½	23	23⅜	23¼
18	9	..	Int P&P C	100	10	10½	10½	..
86	70	7	Int P&P pf	400	76½	76½	76½	..
45¾	36	..	Int Salt	1000	39⅜	39	39¼	39¼
77⅜	40⅛	2	Int Tel & T	2800	47	46	46⅞	45⅝
40	18	2	Inter Dep St	200	24⅞	24½	24½	24¾
29	14	2	Inv Equ	300	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15½
43	31½	4	Island Cr	200	35	34½	35	..
			—J—					
148⅜	70	3	Johns Man	100	88	84½	88	85
			—K—					
115	108	6	KC P&Lt B pf	10	113¾	113⅝	113¾	..
6⅛	3	..	Kelly Spring	100	3½	3½	3½	..
38⅞	22⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	900	31¼	31	31⅛	31
26⅞	7⅛	..	Kelvinator	1300	18	17¾	17¾	17¼
62¾	37½	3	Kennecott	1900	40¼	37¼	40	39¼
8½	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	100	3	3	3	3
36¾	26¼	1.60	Kresge	300	29	28⅞	28⅞	..
35⅜	23¾	1.60	Kreuger Toll	300	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	27⅝
43⅛	21	1§	Kroger	900	25¾	25⅛	25¾	25⅛
			—L—					
29½	21¼	..	Lago Oil	200	29	28¾	29	28⅜
108½	105	7	Leh PC pf	100	104	104	104	105
97¼	66⅛	3	Lehman	800	74	73½	74	74
49¼	20	..	Lima Loco	400	27	27	27	..
81⅞	52¾	4§	Liquid Car	600	69	68	69	68
95¾	42⅛	3¶	Loews Inc	700	72	70¼	72	71¼
112⅜	85⅝	6½	Loews pf ww	100	106	106	106	..
97½	84	6½	Loews pf xw	100	97	97	97	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Loft Inc	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Long Bell A	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
70¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]-Wiles	400	62	61⅜	62	..
51¼	33	[illegible]	[illegible] E A	400	38⅛	37½	38⅛	..
138½	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	120	118	118	119
12	8	[illegible]	Lou O [illegible]	300	9	8⅞	9	..
44⅞	22	2	Ludlum	600	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞
			—M—					
89½	61	4¶	McKeesport	400	84	82⅜	84	82¾
88½	86¼	6	Mack Trucks	200	56½	56½	56½	..
159¼	109	[illegible]	Macy	700	120⅜	118	120⅜	119
15⅜	10¾	1½	Madison Sq	100	14	14	14	..
52½	28¾	4	Magma Cop	100	33	33	33	33
40½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	100	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30
32⅛	31¾	.20	Marine Mid	100	32	32	32	32
48⅛	35¼	2½	Marshall F	300	38	37	38	37⅝
30⅞	8⅜	2a	Marmon	400	12	11½	12	..
23	13¼	1½¶	Maytag	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
40½	21½	3	Maytag pf ww	100	25	25	25	24⅞
37	16⅛	..	Mex Seabd	200	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
33	22⅛	2	Mid Cont	700	24	24	24	24
2½	⅞	..	Mid States ct	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
53	21⅝	3	Midland St	1300	32¾	31⅜	32¾	31½
110	84	8	Midland pf	400	93¾	93½	93¾	93¾
28⅞	12⅛	..	Min Moline	500	15¼	14¾	15¼	..
2⅛	1	..	Min & St L	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
66⅝	32⅞	1	MoK&T	200	39¾	39⅜	39¾	..
145½	115⅝	5	Mo Pac pf	300	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
40	17	3	Mohawk	100	17½	17½	17½	..
63¾	35	[illegible]¶	Monsanto Ch	100	43½	43½	43½	..
49⅞	31	3	*Mont Ward	900	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	36
86½	81¾	3.87½	Morris Es	50	84	84	84	..
2	1⅛	.20	Mother Lode	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11⅝	3⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
81	34½	2	Motor Prod	100	48	48	48	..
20¾	8	..	Mullins Body	100	13	13	13	..
64⅞	40	7	Mullins pf	20	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
25¼	12½	2a	Murray Body	400	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
			—N—					
58½	30⅛	4	Nash Mot	100	35½	35½	35½	35
39⅜	11	..	Nat Air Tr	400	20	19	20	..
20	8¼	1¶	Nat Bellas H	200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
93	71	2.80	Nat Bisc	700	86	84¾	86	85
83½	42⅜	3¶	Nat Cash R	500	46	45¼	46	46
62	45¼	2§	Nat Dairy	4300	54⅜	53	54⅜	52¾
58¾	32	1	Nat Pw & Lt	8500	47⅝	45⅛	47⅜	46
62⅛	53	2	Nat Steel	200	58¼	57¼	58¼	..
116	103	7	Nat Sup pf	5	110	103	108	..
41⅞	24	2	Nat Tea	100	27	27	27	..
54	35½	1.20	Neisner Bros	100	44	44	44	44
32⅜	15½	1.5	Nev Cons	400	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16¾
47	37¼	3.50	NY Air Br	300	37¾	37¼	37¼	38
192¾	150¾	8	NY Central	1000	166	162	166	..
110¾	105	6	NY C&StL pf	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
110	106½	5	NY Lack&W	30	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
32	17⅛	1.20	NY Invest	200	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	..
128⅛	97¼	6	NY NH&H	800	106¼	104½	106	104½
135½	116	7	NYNH&H pf	1200	119¼	119	119⅛	119⅛
104	100	6	NY Stm 6%	10	102	101	101	101
88¼	83	4	Nor & W pf	10	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
132⅞	87½	10a	No Am	5000	101⅜	98	101⅛	99¾
57	51	3	No Am pf	200	55¼	55⅛	55¼	55¼
105	100¾	6	No Am Ed pf	300	104½	104¼	104½	104½
15⅝	7½	..	No Am Aviat	3300	9½	9	9½	9⅛
97	66¾	5	No Pac	500	72	71⅛	72	72
			—O—					
24⅜	9⅛	..	Oilwell	500	22	21	21½	22
107¾	[illegible]	7	Oilwell pf	10	104	104	104	101
34⅞	1⅞	..	Oliver Farm	100	19	19	19	..
80¾	55	2½	Otis Elev	900	66	65½	65½	64¾
36⅞	25	2	Otis Steel	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
60⅞	45¼	3	Owens Ill	100	47½	47½	47½	48
			—P—					
74⅞	52⅛	2	Pac Gas	300	56	55⅞	56	..
107⅞	72	3	Pac Lighting	300	79	77¾	79	77½
23⅜	12½	1	Packard M	3900	15¼	14½	15	14¾
77¼	48⅜	4	Paramount	5500	59	57⅜	59	59
9	2¾	..	Pathe Exch	700	4½	4⅛	4¼	4¾
19⅝	5	..	Pathe Ex A	400	9⅜	9	9⅜	..
32⅞	17	..	Patino M	600	18⅜	13	18⅜	18
55⅜	26⅛	1	Penick & F	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	..
80	48	3	J C Penney	100	55	55	55	..
86⅞	69⅞	4	Penn RR	1900	75¼	74⅞	75	75
101	94¾	5	Pere M ppf	50	99	99	99	..
127¼	18¾	1.5	Petroleum Corp	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
25⅞	11⅜	..	Phila Read	1400	16⅜	15	16⅛	..
44¾	29⅛	2§¶	Phillips Pet	3900	33¼	32½	33¼	33
7⅛	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	1300	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
60	44⅛	3¶	Prairie P L	100	45	45	45	45
16⅝	6½	..	Press Steel	100	7	7	7	..
78⅞	52⅞	2.40	Proctor & Gamble	1300	73¼	72	73¼	73⅛
107¾	107½	..	Proctor&Gamb pf	100	105	105	105	..
123¾	81½	3.40	Pub Serv	4900	93¼	90	93¼	91¼
98½	91¾	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94¾
112½	106½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
112	107¼	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	110	110	110	..
89¾	62	4	Pullman	1500	69½	69	69½	69
8½	1¼	..	Punta Sug	100	1½	1½	1½	..
27¼	19½	1.50	Pure Oil	200	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21½
88⅞	52	4	Purity Bk	200	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62
			—R—					
69¼	32½	..	Radio	99800	44¾	42	44¾	42¾
50	19	..	Radio-Keith	9400	32½	31	32½	31½
77	70	4	RR Secur	20	73½	73½	73½	..
58⅛	28	2.60	Raybestos	300	34½	33½	34	..
141½	100	4	Reading	100	105	104⅛	104⅛	..
50½	44⅞	2	Reading 1pf	20	111	111	111	..
57	47⅜	2	Reading 2pf	100	48	48	48	..
64⅞	34⅜	5	Real Silk H	400	43¼	43	43	..
46½	23	1.60	Rem Rand	400	28½	27⅞	28½	28
142	136	8	Renns & Sar	10	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	..
14⅞	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	200	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½
79½	37¼	4	Repub Stl	400	47¾	46½	47¾	46
95¼	86¾	6	Repub Stl pf	100	88½	88	88½	..
34¾	23	2.40	Rey eMtal	200	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	..
28¼	14¾	2	Richfield Oil	400	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
25¾	15⅝	2§	Rio Grande O	100	17½	17½	17½	..
46⅜	27¼	2.20	Rossia Ins	300	31	30½	31	..
56½	49⅛	1.87	Royal Dutch	300	52	51¾	52	..
			—S—					
122⅜	58½	5	Safew[illegible]	700	63⅝	62	63⅝	62
99⅞	90	6	Safew[illegible]	100	91	91	91	..
57¼	33¼	2¶	St Joseph	400	39½	39¼	39¼	..
101	92	6	StL & SF pf	100	93	93	93	..
31¾	16	2	Savage A	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20
100⅝	59⅝	2¶	Sears Roe	700	66¾	66	66½	65⅝
3½	1⅜	..	Seneca Cop	2100	2¼	2	2¼	..
13½	6½	..	Servel	300	7¼	7	7¼	7
32¾	16⅜	1	Sharon	100	18	18	18	..
52	3½	1¶	Shattuck	400	38	37¼	38	..
25½	18	1.40	Shell Union	200	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
35	8⅝	..	Shubert Th	300	17½	17⅛	17⅛	..
94⅞	21	..	Simmons	1300	25⅛	24½	25	24⅞
37	18	1.60	Simms Pet	100	21	21	21	21
32	20	2¶	Sinclair	5300	25	23⅞	25	24¼
42	28½	2	Skelly Oil	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	29½
99¾	88	6	Skelley Oil pf	400	89½	89⅜	89½	..
118	95½	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
72	52⅞	2	So Calif Ed	400	59⅜	56⅛	57⅜	56½
127	108	6	So Pacific	400	119½	119½	119½	..
136¾	85⅛	8	So Ry	2300	88¾	86	88¼	86¾
101	90⅞	5	So Ry pf	100	93½	93½	93½	..
37¾	19⅞	..	Spang Chal	1300	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	32
30½	13⅛	1	Sparks With	1100	23¼	22⅝	23	22⅞
25	17½	1.60	Spen Kellogg	300	18	17¾	18	..
36½	14¾	..	Spicer Co	300	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅜
29¼	17	1.50	Sta Brands	6600	21	20¼	20¾	20⅜
121	117	7	Sta Brands pf	100	120	120	120	..
100¾	96½	..	Sta Gas 6% pf	100	100	100	100	..
129¼	84⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	1600	98	96	97⅞	95¾
75	55½	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	4200	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞	62¾
49	29	2	Sta Oil Kan	100	32	31¼	32	31¼
84⅞	58	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	20500	74	71½	73¾	72¼
40⅜	30	1.60	Sta Oil NY	1800	32¾	32	32¾	32⅛
20½	9⅝	..	Sterling	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
47	19⅛	2	St-Warner	1000	26⅞	26	26½	..
113⅜	70½	4	Stone & Web	1100	83½	82¾	83	82½
47¼	25¼	3	Studebaker	1200	31¾	31⅜	31¾	31
70	50	1§	Sun Oil	100	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	..
108	102½	6	Sun Oil pf	50	108	108	108	108
9⅜	2	..	Super Oil	1300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
45¼	33	2½¶	Superheater	300	45	44¼	45	43
			—T—					
17	10⅞	1	Tenn Cop	100	12	12	12	11¾
60½	50⅛	3	Tex Corp	2000	53	52¼	52⅞	52⅞
67⅛	48⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	900	59	58¼	59	58¼
32⅜	13⅝	..	Tex&P LT	500	22⅞	21½	22⅞	21¾
36⅜	17⅝	1.60	Thatcher	2300	24¾	24½	24¾	24½
26⅞	11	..	Thermoid	4600	13⅜	[illegible]	13	12⅝
15½	6½	..	Third Ave	1400	9	[illegible]	9	..
46¾	5	1	Third Nat Inv	100	29	[illegible]	29	..
47½	36	3	Thompson	200	38	38	38	..
39⅜	20	2.40	Thom Prod	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
17¾	10¾	.60	Tidewat As	2300	14	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
89¾	78	6	Tidewat A pf	200	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛	..
21¼	12¼	.80	Timken-Det	100	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	..
89¼	55⅜	3	Timken	700	67¼	66½	67	67⅜
25⅜	21½	1.60§	Trans Amer	18200	23⅛	21¾	23⅛	22
24	16¼	.30	Trans Oil	2200	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
28¾	11⅞	1	Trans & W	200	16⅜	16	16⅜	15
20¼	9⅛	..	Tri-Cont	800	12½	12¼	12½	12⅝
41¾	30½	2.50	Trico	200	33⅜	33	33	..
37½	28⅝	1.20§	Trusco S	100	29	20	20	..
			—U—					
138	83	5	Underwood	200	95	94¾	95	..
17⅛	9⅝	..	Un Bag & P	300	14½	14½	14½	..
106⅜	60⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	1300	74	73	74	73
242¾	200	10	Un Pacific	200	220¼	219⅞	220¼	220
86¾	82¼	4	Un Pac pf	100	85⅛	85⅜	85⅜	85½
38½	25¼	1.60	Un Tk Car	200	28½	28½	28½	..
99	43½	..	Uni Air T	27200	61¾	59¼	61¾	59⅛
58¾	36	1.60	Uni Biscuit	100	48	48	48	..
84	40⅛	2	Unit Carbon	2200	52½	49⅞	52½	49½
52	38⅜	.50	Unit Corp	33200	33	31⅜	33	32⅜
53½	46⅝	3	Unit Corp pf	9100	50½	50¼	50½	50
105	83	4	Unit Fruit	2200	89⅝	87⅞	88⅞	87½
49⅝	31¼	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	3400	35⅝	34½	35½	35⅛
20⅝	9¾	..	US Dist	200	10	10	10	10
32⅞	16	..	US & For Sec	100	18	18	18	17¼
30⅝	17½	2	US Hoffman	100	17½	17½	17½	..
139⅝	62	6¶	US Ind Alco	200	68	67½	68	65¼
15½	7⅛	..	US Leather	100	9½	9½	9½	..
38¼	18½	2	US Pipe&Fd	700	33⅜	32½	33⅜	33
75½	48¼	5	US Realty	100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	..
35	20	..	US Rubber	2300	21⅝	20½	21½	21
63⅞	40¼	..	US Rub 1pf	100	41	41	41	..
198¾	151⅝	7	US Steel	27400	169⅞	165⅛	169½	166¼
146⅜	141	7	*US Steel pf	500	145¾	145¾	145¾	..
45¾	30	2b	Util P&L A	400	33½	33	33½	33½
			—V—					
143¼	49⅞	3	Vanadium	4600	101⅝	97	101⅛	98⅝
103	100	6	Va El&P pf	30	102½	102	102½	102⅛
156	60	4	Vulcan	400	83	80	82⅞	82
			—W—					
67⅜	30	..	Wabash	200	33½	33½	33½	..
31¾	24¼	11.50	Waldorf	1200	29	26	29	25⅞
54	21½	..	Ward k A	100	25	25	25	25
15⅝	4⅛	..	Ward Bk A	200	7	7	7	..
77⅛	58	7	Ward Bk pf	100	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	59
80¼	35½	4	Warner Br A	50000	35¾	33¾	35⅝	35⅝
70¼	36½	2.20	Warner Br pf	100	48½	48½	48½	..
27	12¾	1	Warner Quin	300	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¼
63½	40⅛	3	Warren Br	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	..
43½	23⅜	2	Warren F&P	500	32	31¾	32	..
29⅞	22½	2	Wesson O	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
111½	105½	7	W Pen E 7%	70	111½	110¼	110¼	110¼
110	104⅜	6	W Pen P 6%	60	109½	109½	109½	109½
24⅛	11	..	Wn Dairy B	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
36	18⅝	..	Wn Md	2200	24¾	23½	24½	24½
219⅝	150¾	8	Wn Union	200	171½	169½	[illegible]	..
52	36⅝	2	Westg A B	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	39
201½	124¼	5	Westg Elec	9500	149½	144⅛	149⅜	145⅝
197¾	120	5	Westg El pf	10	144	144	144	..
48⅞	29¾	1	Weston In	600	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	..
59½	30	2	Westvaco	100	45	45	45	..
21	7	..	Wextark Rad	100	11	11	11	10
43	27⅛	2	White Mot	100	32½	32½	32½	32¾
39⅞	14	..	Whi Sew pf	100	16	16	16	..
34¼	27	2.50	Wilcox R A	100	30	30	30	..
11	5¾	..	Willys-Over	500	6½	6¼	6½	..
72⅞	51⅞	2.40	Woolworth	1400	59⅞	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	400	129½	126	129	126½
81	67⅞	4	Wrigley	900	78½	77¾	78½	78
			—Y—					
77	40¾	4	Yale & T	200	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	40⅜
32¾	12¾	..	Yel Truck	3300	25¾	25	25¾	25
105	72	..	Yel Truck pf	20	88⅜	88½	88½	..
47	32½	3	Young S&W	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
			—Z—					
16¾	5⅝	..	Zenith Radio	400	9⅜	8⅝	9	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script.

BANK'S EARNINGS SHOWING LOWER TREND FOR 1930

CHICAGO—Net earnings of the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company for the first half of 1930 were somewhat under the first half of 1929, which included earnings of the present bank between March 18 and June 30, and earnings of component banks prior to March 18.

Second-half earnings will doubtless be less than the 1929 period, which was unusually favorable for banking profits. Present indications are that net for 1930 will fall somewhere near half way between 1929 net of $20,443,000, earned mostly by the present bank and 1928 net of $16,528,000 earned by component banks. Last year's net equaled 27.3 per cent on $75,000,000 stock of Continental Illinois, compared with 22 per cent in 1928. The current dividend rate is 16 per cent annually.

The June 30 statement showed total resources of $1,174,273,000, invested capital of more than $170,000,000 and deposits of $908,030,000, or about 5.6 per cent times invested capital. On June 29, 1929, total resources were $1,087,003,000, deposits $842,267,000 and invested capital $161,594,000.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. pow.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.7	119.5
August, wk ended Aug. 1	82.9	120.6

ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE NET UP

Engineers Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, consolidated gross earnings of $52,109,228, an increase of $9,679,646 over the preceding 12 months, and consolidated net operating revenue of $22,262,755, increase of $4,325,064, or 24 per cent. Figures for the preceding year include Puget Sound Power & Light Company earnings for seven months only.

Balance applicable to reserve and to Engineers Public Service Company was $11,676,917, or 22 per cent, over the previous year. Balance for the common stock after depreciation of 9 per cent of gross earnings was $5,100,986, or $2.80 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding during the 12 months. This compares with $2.69 a share on the same basis for the 12 months ended June 30, 1929.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES

For the six months ended May 31, 1930, the report of Second International Securities Corporation, controlled by American Founders Corporation, reveals gross income of $1,255,025. After interest, taxes, investment service fee, etc., net income for the first half of the current fiscal year was $943,643. On the basis of dividend priorities of the charter, earnings on class A common shares on 308,091 shares outstanding May 31, 1930, were $1.25 a share, and earnings on class B common shares were 71 cents a share. Asset value in liquidation as per charter provisions of the class A common stock May 31 was $32.78 a share. The asset value in liquidation of class B stock was $3.33 a share.

VADSCO SALES LOSS

Vadsco Sales Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $239,288 after depreciation, etc., contrasted with $114,706 in the preceding quarter. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $124,582 after depreciation, etc. In the first six months of 1929 net profit was $803,725 after depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 76,578 shares of 7 per cent convertible preferred stock, to 52 cents a share on the 1,021,573 no-par shares of common.

CANADIAN LOADINGS OFF

Loadings of freight on Canadian railroads in the week ended July 26 totaled 59,374 cars, a decrease of 1834 from the preceding week and 10,679 from the corresponding week a year ago. Increases were shown in coal, coke, lumber and L. C. L. merchandise over the preceding week, while the only gain over the like week last year was shown in loadings of coke.

FORD REGISTRATIONS

In the six months ended June 30, Ford passenger cars accounted for 41.4 per cent of all cars of all makes registered in the United States. Ford trucks also advanced their position in the industry, accounting for 45.7 per cent of new truck registrations in the first half of this year.

KINGSTON SYRACUSE BRANCH

F. E. Kingston & Co. have opened a branch office at 306 State Tower Building, Syracuse, N. Y., under the direction of Proctor W. Hansl. The offices of the Kingston firm now number 14.

RELIANCE MFG. PROFIT

Reliance Manufacturing Company of Illinois and subsidiaries report for six months net profit of $173,767, equal to 42 cents a common share, compared with $466,482, or $1.59 a share, in the first half of 1929.

CRUDE OIL DELIVERIES

July crude oil deliveries by the Prairie Pipe Line totaled 4,811,206 barrels, a daily average of 155,200 barrels, compared with a total of 5,571,207 barrels, or a daily average of 185,707 barrels, in June. Deliveries in July last year totaled 7,043,297 barrels, a daily average of 227,204.

AMERICAN STORES NET

American Stores Company reports net income for the six months ended June 30 to $2,667,189 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $3,017,652 in the first six months of 1929.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel operations in the Youngstown district were reported at 58½ per cent by Dow, Jones & Co. The figure marked the first gain in several months and compared with operations at 58 per cent of capacity last week.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; American Telephone advances more than 5 points.
Bonds: Irregular; standard investment issues firm.
Curb: Firm; utilities lead small rally.
Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling holds firm.
Cotton: Higher; unfavorable crop and weather advices.
Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Strong; large export sales and bullish French cables.
Corn: Strong; unfavorable crop and weather news.
Cattle: Irregular.
Hogs: Higher.

GRAIN PRICES ARE GENERALLY HIGHER

CHICAGO (AP) — Sharply higher prices for corn today resulted from continued reports of severe crop damage from the terrific heat, with no general break-up of drought. One leading expert reported that the main damage to corn appears to be prolonged wilting of plants from top to bottom and is irreparable.

Wheat values sympathized with strengthening of the corn market.

Opening 1⅛@2⅛ higher, corn prices afterwards reacted somewhat, but then mounted again. Wheat started ½@1¼c up, and subsequently hardened.

Opening prices today were: Wheat, Sept. .85¾@.86¾; Dec. .91⅛@⅝; Mar. .95½@¾. Corn, Sept. .88¼@¾; Dec. .85½@.86; Mar. .89@¾. Oats Sept. .37@¾; Dec. .41¼@½; Mar. .44¼@½. Rye, Sept. .54⅝; Dec. .60.

Wheat closed unsettled, 3⅝@4c a bushel higher than Saturday's finish. Corn closed unsettled, 2⅝@3⅝c up, oats 1⅞@2¼c advanced, and provisions showing 2c@15c gain.

LOOK FORWARD TO BUSINESS UPTURN

Harvard Economic Society in its current weekly letter says that extremely easy money, slackening of the commodity price decline and increasing confidence continue to strongly favor the business recovery.

"Extremely easy money continues strongly favorable to business recovery," the letter says. "Central bank policy, both here and abroad, favors easy money; and there is no likelihood of an early change in such policy.

"Low money rates and advancing bond prices continue to stimulate the issuance of securities which will facilitate new business. The slackening of the commodity price decline and current low levels of many prices invite purchases of materials. Some further contractions in industrial activity have occurred, but evidence accumulates that the pace of output has already been cut below the needs of current consumption.

"Stock prices are making quiet gains; and there is increasing confidence, and increasingly frequent expression of confidence, in a prompt beginning of business revival."

MARCONI WIRELESS SALES INCREASE

LONDON—Lord Inverforth, chairman of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, at the annual meeting, stated that as six months of the current year have passed he could venture a forecast of the whole year's result.

For reasons already stated royalty revenue is not likely again to reach the peak figures of the last two or three years. Investments are showing improving return, and sales in the first half-year exceeded the record figures of 1928.

He pointed out that the Marconi dividend for 1930 must be materially affected by the return on shareholdings in Imperial & International Communications Company.

The report of that company unfortunately has made it clear, he said, that owing to the depression in international trade there is little probability of the same dividend in 1930 as in 1929, and any estimate of the results this year must be subject to that important qualification.

He declared that apart from this interest and inevitable decline in royalties the company can look forward to a reasonable increase in revenue from other branches of its activity.

TELAUTOGRAPH CONTRACTS

NEW YORK—Telautograph Corporation received contracts amounting in annual rentals to $17,021 in July, compared with $14,106 in July, 1929.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT OFF

California crude oil output in the week ended Aug. 2 averaged 602,700 barrels daily, a decline of 4600 barrels from the previous week, according to California Oil World.

REFINED SUGAR PRICE CUT

National Sugar Refining Company, Spreckles Sugar Refining Company, Revere Sugar Refining Company and American Sugar Refining Company have reduced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 4.60 cents.

UNITED STATES DEBT

WASHINGTON—The total gross debt of United States on July 31 was $16,516,622, compared with $16,831,785,254 on July 31, 1929, a reduction of $656,268,632.

MARLIN-ROCKWELL INCOME

Marlin-Rockwell reports first-half net profit of $682,276, or $1.87 a common share, compared with $1,402,014, or $3.86 a share in the like period a year ago.

PERUVIAN BANK RATE

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The Reserve Bank of Peru has raised its discount rate to 9 per cent. Other banks here are charging the same rate.

BRADFORD CRUDE OIL UP

Bradford crude oil price has been advanced five cents a barrel to $2.15.

LEAD PRICE INCREASED

The American Smelting & Refining Company has increased the price of lead from 5.35 to 5.50 cents a pound.

CANADIAN MARCONI EARNED 6½ CENTS A SHARE LAST YEAR

MONTREAL—The Canadian Marconi Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1929, reports net income, after all charges, including $205,914 provision for depreciation, of $300,307. The company issued no itemized income account for 1928, but the balance sheet showed net profit, after provision for depreciation and income tax of $172,664.

The company in its 1929 report gives net profits of $162,807, but this is after the deduction of $137,500 as an amount written off the patents and patent rights account.

Net income for 1929 of $300,307 is equal to 6½ cents a share on the 4,554,682 shares of $1 par stock outstanding. This compares with 4 cents a share in 1928, and 1 cent a share in 1927. The 1929 and 1928 earnings, however, were presumably after write-offs not revealed in the reports, inasmuch as no itemized income statement was made public.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1929, shows current assets of $1,545,313, contrasted with current liabilities of $178,933, leaving working capital of $1,366,381, compared with $985,587 a year before.

REPORTS ISSUED BY TRANSAMERICA CORP.

NEW YORK—Exhibits in connection with the application for listing by Transamerica Corporation give gross income of Bank of America, N. A., of New York and Bancamerica-Blair Corporation for the six months ended June 30 at $11,862,230, gross expense at $8,092,281, and net $3,769,949. Bank of America and Bancamerica-Blair Corporation were 59.35 per cent per cent owned or controlled by Transamerica June 30.

For the six months ended June 30, 1929, figures for the Bank of America, exclusive of those of the securities affiliate, showed gross of $7,507,482, expense of $4,855,124, and net of $2,652,358. The securities affiliate has been excluded from 1929 figures for the first six months because Blair & Co. interests were united with Bancamerica Corporation May 17, 1929. Gross of Bank of America, N. A., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation and the latter's predecessors for 1929 were $32,750,362, expense $19,705,733, and net $13,044,629.

Transamerica Corporation (holding company) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows profit of $63,940,555 after expenses and employees' extra and special compensation. No mention is made of taxes. Dividends received were $64,285,413; profit on the sale of Oakland Bank stock $754,061; interest earned $180,351; other receipts, $32,462; gross income, $65,252,287; net profit, $63,940,555.

GAMEWELL CO. HAS ENLARGED EARNINGS

The Gamewell Company and subsidiaries report for the year ended May 31, 1930 net income after all charges including taxes of $1,025,225, equal to $8.62 a share on the 118,928 shares outstanding during the year.

For the previous fiscal period, due to the fact that the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company and the Harrington-Seaberg Corporation were operated under Gamewell management only three months, consolidated income for the full year is not available.

For the three months ended May 31, 1929 consolidated net income after depreciation and federal taxes was $213,034, or at the annual rate of $7.16 a share on the 118,928 shares.

Consolidated balance sheet as of May 31, 1930 showed current assets of $4,001,283, of which cash and Government securities amounted to $972,344, and current liabilities of $523,949. On May 31, 1929 current assets totaled $3,550,747, of which $479,613 was cash and Government securities, and current liabilities were $491,659.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES

International Securities Corporation of America, a subsidiary of American Founders Corporation, reports for the six months ended May 31, 1930, net income after interest, taxes, investment service fee, etc., of $2,218,089. Earnings available for the common after preferred dividends paid and appropriations for reserves, were $1,683,652. On the basis of dividend priorities, earnings per Class A common share on 558,650 shares were $2.47 a share, and earnings per Class B common share were 50 cents a share. On the basis of value of portfolio "at market" May 31, asset value in liquidation of Class A common stock was $35.53 a share, and asset value in liquidation of Class B common stock was $5.63 a share. Balance sheet value of the portfolio (cost less reserves) was $56,472,166 and market value of securities May 31, was $55,610,781.

BURMESE TIN MERGER PROPOSED

LONDON—A merger has been proposed of four Burmese tin companies of the Anglo-Oriental group, Tavoy Prospectors, Ltd., Northern Tin Dredging, Ltd., Thingadon Tin Dredging Company, Ltd., and Theindow Tin Dredging Company, Ltd. An issue of £125,000 convertible debentures will be made in order to discharge all outstanding obligations of the group and to provide liquid capital. London Tin Corporation will subscribe to the whole issue at par.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE INCOME

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $7,910,372 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to $4.01 a share on the 1,359,612 average common shares outstanding during the six months and $3.04 a share on the 1,789,225 common shares outstanding at the end of June. This compares with $7,752,914, or $5.69 a share on 930,000 shares in the first half of 1929.

AIRCRAFT OUTPUT CUT

NEW YORK—Production of commercial first six months of this year approximated 38 per cent of production for the corresponding period last year, which was a peak year in the industry, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America reports. Military production for the first half of this year was approximately 60 per cent of that for the like period of 1929.

EXCHANGE BUFFET CORPORATION

Sales of Exchange Buffet Corporation for July and three emonths compare as follows:

	1930	1929	Dec.%
July	$479,093	$511,751	6.3
Three months	1,541,338	1,577,602	2.3

INTEREST IN LEATHER SHOWS SOME INCREASE

Prices Still Subjected to Pressure, However—Few Selections Firm

Big operators are reported as taking more interest in the leather market. Pressure on prices continues, however.

Sole leather quotations have lost practically all of the June rise, and current rates are considered toppy by volume buyers. Oak backs, tannery run, are quoted at 47c to 46c, but the evidences of easiness hinders commitments. Sole cutter's bends, tannery run, are listed at 48c to 46c, but bids average 45c to 44c.

Quotations on scoured oak backs are fairly steady at 48c, the asked price being 50c. The immediate demand for Texas X bloom oak bends is light, with top selections listed at 73c. Country-wide quotations on the popular selections are practically the same.

An improved demand developed in the oak offal market last week, resulting in considerable firmnes in the more active selections. Rough double shoulders failed to share in it, however, fair-sized sales of standard makes being booked out at 35 to 34c. Untrimmed heads moved fairly well at 12 to 13c.

Some interest is shown in union sole leather. New York dealers report the demand improving, with packer steer and cow backs selling at 45 to 43c. No. 2 bends are 51c. Country hide backs are at 41 to 40c.

Union offal is moderately active. Choice packer steer bellies are offered at 23 to 22c and cow bellies at 22 to 20c. Standard makes of heads have a moderate call at 14 to 13c.

Upper leather conditions remain unchanged. Glazed kid continues a conspicuous exception, but even kid stock graded from 35c upward moves slowly.

Calfskins are having a fair demand. Prices on domestic tannages are somewhat mixed, but for full chrome, plump-weight black skins 50 to 40c is the average range. Grade C of black and tans at 40 to 36c has a moderate daily call.

Side upper leather in black and tan full-chrome sides suitable for men's street shoes is selling in the B grade at 24c to 23c, with C's at 23c to 21c and D's 19c to 18c.

Splits for footwear linings are selling about as usual. Shoe split is active at 18c to 14c for clear plump sides, but other selections are slow of sale.

Patent leather demands shows some improvement. The more desirable grades seem to have established prices as follows: 38c to 36c for B's; 34c to 30c for C's, and 24c down for the cheaper selections.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 4	Last Aug. 2
200	Av Ser	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
1200	Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
25	Big Sanf	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	..
25	City Service	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
65	Con Sec	48	48	48	..
127	Cred Alli	9½	9⅛	9½	9⅛
698	Am Found	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11½
630	Am T&T	215⅝	210¼	215¼	210¾
1520	Andes Pet	.35	.34	.34	.30
10	Bos & Alb	186	186	186	..
40	B&M pr pf	108	108	108	..
10	E G&F pf	82	82	82	..
15	E Mass B	17	17	17	..
243	Edison Elec	260	256	260	259
30	Em Asso	25	25	25	25
10	Gen Alloy	10¼	10¼	10¼	11⅛
12	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
5	Libby McN	14½	14½	14½	..
210	Mass Util	7½	7	7½	7⅛
6	Nash	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛
25	NE Equity	23	23	28	..
10	NE Tel	144	144	144	143⅛
150	No Butte	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
37	No NH	109	109	109	..
50	Pub Util	19½	19½	19½	19¾
10	Quincy Min	16	16	16	16
25	Ry & Lt	71½	71	71½	71
540	Shawmut	17	16¼	16¾	16¼
10	So Sur	10	10	10	10
100	Stone Web	83¼	83	83	..
10	Sull Mach	44½	44½	44½	..
40	Terrington	56	55¼	56	56
30	Tri Cont	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
181	Uni Found	17¾	17½	17¾	17⅝
65	Uni Shoe	66	65½	65½	66
14	US&Sl Pow	13½	13½	13½	..
75	Util Hyd	9	8½	9	8¾
210	Utah Apex	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
100	Utah Met	.37	.37	.37	..
60	Walth'm pf	65	64½	65	..
45	Walth'm ppf	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jct 4s	92	92	92	..
1000	E Mass 5s	38½	38½	38½	..
2000	Ontario 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
2000	West T&T 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	13.22	13.53	13.21	13.53	13.25
Oct.	12.95	13.15	12.92	13.15	12.93
Dec.	13.11	13.21	13.06	13.11	13.03
Jan.	13.16	13.33	13.02	13.33	13.17
Mar.	13.10	13.38	13.05	13.33	13.11

Spots 13.10, up 25 points. Tone at close, very steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	12.68	12.94	12.62	12.94	12.65
Dec.	12.86	13.13	12.81	13.12	12.84
Jan.	12.92b	13.16	12.97	13.19b	12.91b
Mar.	13.12	13.36	13.10	13.35	13.11b

b—Bid. Tone at close, very steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	12.78	13.00	12.73	13.00	12.72
Dec.	12.95	13.25	12.92	13.22	12.90
Jan.	13.02b	13.30	13.01	13.28	13.00
Mar.	12.33b	13.45b	13.22b	13.45b	13.20

b—Bid. Tone at close very steady.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Sept	.87	.89⅜	.85¾	.89
Dec	.91⅛	.95	.91⅛	.94½
March	.95½	.99⅛	.95½	.98⅞
Corn				
Sept	.83¼	.89¾	.87¾	.89⅝
Dec	.85½	.87⅝	.85¼	.87¼
March	.89	.91¼	.89	.91
Oats				
Sept	.37½	.39½	.37½	.39⅛
Dec	.41¾	.43½	.41¼	.43⅛
March	.44¾	.45¾	.44¼	.45¾
Lard				
Sept	10.35	10.45	10.32	10.45b
Dec	10.32	10.50	10.32	10.40b

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	.94⅜	.90⅞	.94⅜	.91
Dec	.96½	.92¼	.96⅛	.92⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Sept	.82⅜	.78½	.82	.78⅜
Dec	.87⅛	.83½	.86¾	.83

PACIFIC COAST PROFIT

Pacific Coast Company for the quarter ended June 30 reports profit of $8278 after expenses, compared with $101,943 in the preceding quarter and $51,580 in the second quarter of 1929. Six months' profit was $110,221 after expenses, compared with $215,242.

J. P. MORGAN OPTION

J. P. Morgan & Co. did not exercise its option, which expired Saturday, to buy 90,000 additional shares of the capital stock of Procter & Gamble Co. at $80 a share. The stock is now selling between $70 and $75 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

STEADINESS FEATURE OF STEEL TRADE

Operating Rate Around 57 Per Cent Since July 4—Pig-Iron Prices Off

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Steadiness is the outstanding characteristic of the steel industry just now. The rate of operations has fluctuated less than 1 per cent since the week following Independence Day holidays. This rate is around 57 per cent of capacity. According to its quarterly report, the United States Steel Corporation is gaited at 63 per cent.

This general average for the industry is some 35 points under the pace of a year ago and 20 points under the gait of August, 1928.

The usual rail orders will be sufficient alone to make an appreciable improvement in the operating pace. Rail orders promise to come in for next year's delivery earlier than usual, due probably to the promises of railroad heads to President Hoover many months ago to speed up railroad activity. The Chesapeake & Ohio recently bought nearly 59,000 tons of rails, the first purchase so far for 1931 shipment.

The New York Central and Pennsylvania systems will probably buy 200,000 tons each, while the Reading will probably ask soon for 35,000 tons. Otherwise railroad buying of equipment is very slow. Locomotive demand has virtually ceased and the call for structural steel for bridges and stations is at a low ebb.

Considerable tonnages of track fastenings will be bought along with the rails. The rail demand is arriving a month ahead of schedule, as usually late August marks the beginning of this season.

Motor Plants at Work

Several automobile plants which had been idle for two or three weeks during July are resuming activity. This re-opening will undoubtedly bring better specifications to the steel makers. However, no great steel buying by the automobile industry is expected over the rest of the year.

Three lines of steel demand continue head and shoulders above the rest. These are steel pipe for oil, gas and gasoline lines; fabricated structural steel for building and engineering work; and steel for shipbuilding. More new pipe-line projects continue to develop. The leading pipe fabricator at Milwaukee is consuming about 50,000 tons of steel plates monthly.

Fabricated structural steel awards the week before last were 40,000 tons or more. There were eight new inquiries involving 1000 tons or more each. Figures on construction in general for July show a daily rate about half that of July, 1929.

Lower Price Trend

Government building, which is in line with the Administration's policy to stimulate employment, has helped the building-steel demand. One of the most recent instances was the award of 2000 tons of concrete reinforcing bars for a new post office of Boston. There are eight new inquiries for structural steel of 1000 tons or more each.

The price tendency is downward. The composite price of pig iron is now the lowest since 1915, which levels, however, had been but a trifle lower than the 1922 levels. A decline of 50c a ton at Chicago brought this composite down. Chicago iron now sells at $17.50 a ton, a complete reduction of $2.50 a ton in 1930 after prices had been unchanged at $20 throughout 1929.

Finished steel prices are unchanged, though with an easy tendency still evident. The steel scrap market has been stabilized, which is a hopeful sign. Warehouses in various centers are reducing prices, following the action taken at New York a month ago.

Pig iron business is quiet in most selling centers. However, a flurry of demand appeared at Chicago following the reduction of prices.

Lead Prices Up

The non-ferrous metals have been active, and in many instances prices have changed. The price of lead was marked up $2 a ton Friday, following a buying wave and long stability of price. Zinc reached 4.75c a pound, East St. Louis early in the week but reacted to 4.60c before the close.

Copper prices have been unchanged at 11 cents for home delivery and 11.30c for export, with total sales for July of 245,000 tons, comparing with 325,000 tons in May, the month of all-time record sales.

Tin prices are around the same levels of the last several weeks, the price having been more steady than customary.

From standpoint of volume of sales, lead has commanded attention. Sales over the last 10 days have been 17,000 tons, with one single order for 5000 tons by a public utility interest for manufacture into lead-covered cables.

Antimony prices have risen to 7½c a pound from around 7c, which price has prevailed most of the summer, the Chinese political upheaval having been responsible for the rise.

McGRAW HILL PUBLISHING

McGraw Hill Publishing Company and subsidiaries in the six months ended June 30 earned net profit of $1,102,335 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $1.84 a share on 600,000 common shares, compared with $1,128,078 or $1.88 a share in the first half of 1929. June quarter net profit was $567,355, equal to 94 cents a share, compared with $602,185, or $1 a share in the second quarter of 1929.

CHAIN STORE INVESTMENT CORP.

Chain Store Investment Corp. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1930, net loss of $29,568 after charges, including loss on sales of securities. This compares with net profit after charges a year ago of $22,936. For the six months ended June 30, 1930, net loss was $143,366, compared with net profit a year ago of $116,879.

CHEMICAL NATIONAL ASSOCIATES

A plan has been formulated for consolidation of Chemical National Associates, an investment trust, with the Chemical Bank & Trust Company, and its securities affiliate, Chemical National Company, on a basis of 2½ shares of Associates non-voting stock for one share of Chemical Bank stock. Formal action on the plan will be taken by directors soon.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS GAIN

Deposits in mutual savings banks in the United States increased $723,766,807 in the six months ended June 30, compared with a decrease of $82,710,075 in the last six months of 1929, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks reports. Total deposits in the country's mutual savings banks June 30 last amounted to $9,145,891,859.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reports for June, 1930, surplus after all charges, of $252,607, compared with $330,963 in June, 1929. Surplus after all charges for the first six months of 1930 was $194,593, compared with $263,605 in the first half of 1929.

ENGLISH BANK HOLIDAY

The London Stock Exchange and the London and Liverpool markets were closed today because of a bank holiday.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100½
Alleghany 5s '49	99½	99¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101¼	101¼
Am Foreign Power 5s	88½	88½
Am Met 5½s	97¼	97¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	164	163
Am T & T col 5s '46	106	105⅞
Am T & T col '65s	106¼	106¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105¾	105¾
Am T & T dem 5½s 43	108⅛	108⅛
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97¼	97¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅛	92⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¼	96
Atch T&SF 4½s	130	130
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73⅜	73⅜
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	95½	95½
B&O 4½s '33	100⅞	100¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104⅛	104⅛
B&&O w 4½s	101¼	101½
B&&O 1st 5s ct '48	105⅝	105⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	110½	110¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
B&M '55s	99½	99½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	99
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Buff R & P 4½s 57	92¾	92¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	99⅝	99⅝
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97¾	97¾
Can Nat Ry July 5s	101	101
Can North 4½s	100	100
Can North sf 7s '40	111¼	111¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅜	89⅜
Can Pacific 5s '54s	103¼	103¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100	100
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	99½	99¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	69⅜	69⅜
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	76¼	75⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72	72
Chi M St P&Pac adj 2000	51¼	51¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	85	85
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91½
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '68 A	90⅞	90⅞
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	100½	100½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97¾	97¾
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	102⅝	102⅝
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102⅜	102⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	50	50
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105	105
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102⅝	102½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod D	17½	17½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	52⅞	52⅞
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	72⅝	72⅜
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93	93
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96	96
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91½	91½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105⅝	105⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93¾	93
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101⅞	101⅞
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	53	53
Edith Rock 6s	102¾	102⅝
Erie 5s '67	93½	93½
Erie '75s	92¾	92¾
Fed Metal 7s '34	97	97
Gen Cable 5½s '47	98¾	98½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	102½	102½
Gne Theater 6s	96¼	96
Goourich 1st 6½s '47	107	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅜	93⅛
Grand Tw Ryl Can 6s '36	106⅛	106⅛
Great Northern 1st	97½	97½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111
Hudson Coal 5s '62	66	66
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅜	105⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99⅞	99¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	6 7	65½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	6 7	66¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50	49
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100⅜	100⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	84¼	84¼
Int Paper 6s '55	87¼	87¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72½	72½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110¼	109⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¾	97¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78	78
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106	106
Keith 6s '46	80½	80
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	93	92⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	83¼	82¾
Long Dock 6s '35	105¾	105¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104¼	104⅛
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100¼	100¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92½	92½
McCrory 5½s '41	98½	98½
Mil El Ry&Lt 1st 5s '61	101⅝	101⅝
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88½	88½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¾	78¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	78¾	78¾
Mo Pac 5s F 77	101½	101½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	101	101
Montana Power 5s A '62	103	103
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83⅝	83⅝
Nat airy Prod 5¼s '48	98⅞	98⅞
N O Pub Serv 5s A '52	90	90
No O Pub Serv 5s '55 B	89	89
N O T & M inc 5s '35	99¼	99¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	93¼	93¼
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	97¾	97¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97½	97½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122	122
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100⅝	100½
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	59	59
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	107
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102¼	102¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	94	94
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	108
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	93¼	93¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104	103½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¾	101⅝
Penn RR 4¼s '63	101	101
Penn R R con 4½s '60 D	97⅜	97⅜
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	101¼	101
Penn R R 5s '64	104⅞	104¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	110	110
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	103¼	103
Pere Marq 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Pere Marq 4½s	99½	99½
Phillips Pet 4¼s '39	96½	96¼
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅞	100¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101⅝	101⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	80⅞	80⅞
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	98¾	98¾
Poco Coll 5s	94½	94½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93¾	93¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98¾	98⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	100½	100½
Remington Rand 5½s '47	98¾	98½
St L & S F 4½s '78	91⅛	91⅛
St L && S F 4½s '78	93½	93
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	109	109
Seabd A L con 6s '45	53	52¾
Shell Pipe 5s 52	96⅜	96⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	97¾	97½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103¾	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¾	104¾
KSinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	102¼	102¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	99	99
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94¾	94¾
So Pac 4½s '68	98⅞	98⅞
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	100
So Pac Oregon A 3½s '77	99⅝	99⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¼	90
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123½	123½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80	80
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	91¼	91¼
Tex Corp 5s 44	104½	104⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	28¾
Tp Mop 5½s	107	107
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅝	102½
Union El & P 1st 5s '32	101½	101½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97	96¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	91¼	91¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	93¾	93⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
US Rubber 5 '47	83	82¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90	90
Va Ry 5s '62	106½	106½
Warner Bros 6s	95½	94
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	105	104¼
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Wesern Maryland 4s '52	85⅝	85½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99¾	99¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	98½	98¼
Western Un col 5s '38	103	103
Western Un 6½s '36	109⅜	109⅜
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	92	92
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103	102½
White Eagle Oil 6½s '37	104¾	104¾
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100¼	100¼
Youngston 5s	103¼	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug 4	Last Aug 2
1st 4¼s rg	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	101.20
4th 4¼s '38	103	103	102.31	102.31	103.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antwerp 5s '58	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	90¾	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅝	99¼
Australia 4½s '57	78⅝	78⅝
Australia 5s '55	88¼	88¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93⅜	93¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	88½	88½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	104
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110	110
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅞	109¾
Berlin 6s '58	91⅜	91⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91¾	91¾
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	110	109½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92	91¾
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	72	72
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅞	105¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	90¼	89⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	94⅝	94⅝
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75¼	75
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Breda 7s ww	78½	78½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	78½	78½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅞	101½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Chile Bank ct '63	90	89¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89⅛	88¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97½	97½
Chile (Bank) ct 6s 62	89¾	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90⅞	90⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91½	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90¼	90⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chilean Loan 7s	94¼	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Dresden 7s '45	99¾	99¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½
Finland 5½s '58	86⅛	86⅛
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅛	100
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅞	103⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅝	119⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¾	124¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84	83½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84	83⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94	94
Gels 6s	96	96
Germ G E 6s '48	95¾	95¾
Germ 5½s rct	86¾	86½
Greek 7s '64	100½	100½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	101½	101½
Hung Con 7½s	94	94
Irish Free State 5s '60	100¼	100¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98¾	98¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	105	104⅞
Jap 5½s	92¼	92
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105	105
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85	85
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97	97
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106	105¾
Minas 6½s '58	90½	90½
Norway Bank 5s '67	100	98½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	99⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅜	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅜	102⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90⅛	90⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97⅝	97½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¾	102¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105⅜	105⅜
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100¾	100¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	76	76
Peru 6s '60	72	72
Peru 7s '59	92½	92½
Poland 6s '40	75½	75½
Poland 7s '47	85	84⅝
Poland 8s '50	94¾	94¾
Rhine West '55 ww	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90	90
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	71½	71½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96½	96½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	65	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	78	78
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95⅛	95⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91⅝	91⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109½	109½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	90⅜	90
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	67	67
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	99¼	99
Saxon State 6½s '46	90½	90½
Saxon State 7s '45	97	97
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	89	89
Siemens 7s '35	102⅛	102⅛
Silesia Bk 6s '47	82	82
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	73¼	73¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	107	106¾
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105¾	105¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅜	107¼
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99⅞	99⅞
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100⅛	100
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¼	91¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	74	74
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100⅜	100⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅜	105¼
Vienna 6s '52	86½	86½
Vera Cruz 4½s A	8½	8½
Warsaw 7s '58	75¼	75
Westphalia El 6s '53	82½	81¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug.2	Last Aug.1
50	Acme Steel	55	55	55	55
100	Allied Motor	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
300	Art Metal Wks	11½	11½	11½	11¼
1550	Bastian-Bless	43¼	42	43¼	42
600	Butler Bros	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
300	Ceco Mfg	8½	8⅛	8½	8¾
100	Cent Pub Serv A	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	28⅞
200	Cent & S W Ut	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
350	Chicago Corp	11	10⅞	11	11
600	Chi Corp pf	38¼	37⅞	38¼	38
750	Cont Chgo	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅞
750	Cord Corp	8	7¾	8	8
750	El House Ut	44⅝	44	44⅜	45
100	Gen Theat Eq	33½	33½	33½	33¼
150	Grt Lakes Air	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
450	Inland Util	22¾	22	22¾	22½
3000	Insull Ut Inv	61½	60⅞	61½	61¼
400	Libby, McNeil	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	15
1300	Lion Oil	20	19	20	18
100	Manh Dearborn	30	29¾	30	30
100	Mer & Mfr "A"	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
3500	Mid Utilities	30	29¾	29⅞	30
1200	Mo-Kan Pipe	22⅜	21½	22	22
50	Morgan Lith	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
200	Nat Sec Inv	15½	15⅜	15½	15¼
250	Polymet Mfg	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
50	Q R S DeVry	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
50	Rollins Hos pf	36	36	36	35
500	Seab Ut Shares	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
50	Swift & Co	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	29⅞
50	Swift Int'l	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34
400	U S Gypsum	42¼	42⅛	42¼	42
100	Utah Radio	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
200	Util & Ind	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
350	Ut & Ind pf	23	22¾	23	23
100	Vortex Mfg	24	24	24	24

Sales 45,100.

DIVIDENDS

Beechnut Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12.

General Gas & Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 7½ cents each on the class A and B, $2 on the $8 preferred, and $1.75 on the $7 preferred, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 29.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 16.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, and $1.50 on the preferred. The common is payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20 and the preferred is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Investment Trust of New York, Inc., declared a dividend of 34¼ cents for the half-year ended July 31, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record July 31.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

NEISNER BROS., INC.

	1930	1929	Inc %
July sales	$1,245,027	$1,151,966	8.07
7 mos	8,171,278	6,890,826	18.6

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 4	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.01½	$1.02½	$1.52¾
Corn, 3 yellow	1.06⅞	1.05⅛	1.19
Oats, 2white	.48¼	.46½	.63
Flour	5.25	5.30	7.85
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	30.00
Pork	30.50	30.50	32.00
Lard	.1095	.1020	.1245
Cotton, mid up	.1275	.1295	.1900
Zinc	.0470	.0450	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.3000	.2950	.4690
Rubber	.1050	.1087½	.2050
Sugar	.0460	.0470	.0550
Lead	.0535	.0525	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

BARNSDALL CORP. PROFIT

Making allowance for credit to minority interest this year and debit last year, net income of Barnsdall Corporation for the six months ended June 30, 1930, amounted to $3,367,440, compared with $4,115,253 in the first half of 1929. Earnings were equal to $1.49 a share on the 2,254,725 combined class A and B shares in the first half this year, compared with $1.83 a share on the 2,247,425 combined shares in the like period last year. In the June quarter the company earned $1,946,845 or 86 cents a share on the 2,254,725 combined shares, compared with $2,226,881 or 99 cents a share on 2,247,425 shares in the June quarter of 1929.

NEW YORK DEPOSITS UP

Deposits in banks in the New York City area totaled $11,149,653,400 on June 30, having shown an increase of $1,984,374,300 over the total of $9,165,279,100 reported at the like time a year before, according to figures compiled by The American Banker. The report upon which the compilation is based covers 46 trust companies, 48 national banks and 25 state banks, making a totalof 119 institutions in the district.

BARKER BROS. CORP.

Barker Brothers Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $132,591 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on the 6½ per cent preferred to 26 cents a share on 150,000 shares of no-par common, compared with $224,370, or 84 cents a share, in the first six months of 1929. Net sales for the six months were $6,478,504, compared with $7,057,687 a year before.

EASTERN NEW JERSEY POWER CO.

Public offering is expected this week of an issue of $1,000,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, par value $100, of the Eastern New Jersey Power Company to provide funds to reimburse the company in part for additions, extensions and improvements to its properties, including a new electrical generation station at Sayville, N. J., and for other corporate purposes.

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION

Electric Power production by public utility power plants totaled 7,748,476,000 kilowatt hours in June, compared with 8,014,202,000 in May and 7,768,000,000 in June last year.

A Window in Wall Street

MAKE IT GOOD

Business is what you make it. Of course, the problem of sustaining business activity is not so simple as that but, as R. W. Woodruff, president of Coca-Cola Company and of White Motor Company, puts it: "The general slump in business has been greatly exaggerated, and conditions will show a decided improvement when all of us get back to normal vision, normal standards of comparison and normal acting. When we adjust ourselves to conditions the conditions will improve, and the sooner we realize that business is what we make it the better off we'll be." Mr. Woodruff expressed this idea at the meeting of the White Motor Company, where it was revealed that the company earned $250,000 in excess of dividend requirements in the first six months of this year.

BALANCED ON A THREAD

The scale for weighing the future of stock prices is hesitating between two conflicting factors at the moment. In the Lisman Digest, a monthly publication making its appearance under the auspices of F. J. Lisman & Co., F. J. Lisman, senior member of the firm, tries the balance with a judicious finger and says:

"Stocks should and, during a normal period of time, do sell at prices to yield somewhat less than bonds. Unless the world should again undertake a destructive war, we are likely to have a long period of ever-cheapening money and ever rising prices for securities which are certain to pay their interest. At present, therefore, we have two very important conflicting factors affecting the prices of stocks—the low cost of money on the one hand, which is the dominant underlying factor for the long swing; and the possibility of reduction of dividends on accocunt of decreasing profits on the other. However, even though, for example, some $8 stocks may possibly decrease their dividends to as low as $5 they are, nevertheless, selling on today's basis to yield over 5 per cent. Therefore, it would seem that the market has gone a long way toward discounting further unfavorable trade conditions which may not occur, as it overdiscounted increased dividends in 1929 which did not materialize."

DOINGS IN DIVIDENDS

A compilation by Standard Statistics Company shows that in the first seven months of 1930 a total of 152 dividends were increased, which is not a bad showing for a "bad" year. This compares with 255 increases in the like period of 1929. Dividends resumed in the first seven months of this year total 23, as compared with 47 in the similar seven months last year. Extras declared numbered 687, compared with 816 last year. Inauguration of dividends aggregated 412, compared with 885 a year ago. Stock dividends totaled 667, compared with 416 last year; 172 dividends were decreased, compared with 44 in the 1929 period; 309 were passed, compared with 109.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	34¼c	34¼c
Bar silver in London	Holiday	15⅞d
Bar gold in London	Holiday	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$66,000,000	$638,000,000
Balances	32,000,000	157,000,000
F R bank credit	30,938,001	126,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	4	Rome	5½
San Francisco	4	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	6
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	2½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.87	$4.87	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.87⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0393½	.0393½	.03912
Belgium—belga	.1399½	.1399½	.139
Italy—lira	.0524	.0524	.0526
Germany—mark	.2391	.2391	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1414¾	.1415	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2683	.2683	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4028½	.4028½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1755¼	.1754¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2682	.2682	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1119	.1119	.193
Sweden—krona	.2691	.2691	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1943¾	.1943½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅝	.0177⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3175	.3175	
Shanghai—tael	.3775	.3775	*
India—rupee	.3611	.3611	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4940	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5628	.5628	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3606	.3604	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1025	.1028	.1196
Chile—peso	.1207	.1207	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3700	.3700	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8287½	.8250	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 5-32	1.00 5-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

PAN AMERICAN PETROLEUM

Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company's application to list 58,278 additional Class B common shares on the New York Stock Exchange is for the purpose of providing for exchange for Lago Oil & Transport Corporation shares. Latter company has outstanding 3,994,307 no-par shares, of which Pan American Petroleum owns all but 112,356 shares. Stockholders of both companies will meet Aug. 18 to approve plans for a merger. Under the merger agreement holders of Lago Oil & Transport shares will receive one share of Pan American Class B stock for every two held. Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company is controlled by Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

CHAIN & GENERAL EQUITIES

Chain & General Equities, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1930, net income, exclusive of net loss on securities sold, of $47,052, after all charges and state taxes. For the six months ended June 30, 1930, net income was $92,110, preferred dividends amounted to $130,000 leaving a deficit of $37,890. For the period Feb. 5, 1929 (date of incorporation) to June 30, 1929, net income was $155,180, or 77 cents a common share after preferred dividends.

EVERETT TRUST COMPANY

In accordance with a vote passed by stockholders of Everett Trust Company, Everett, Mass., Thursday, stockholders of record Aug. 1 are offered the right to subscribe on or before Aug. 18 to 50,000 additional shares at $10 a share on the basis of two new shares for each share held. Shares unsubscribed for will be purchased by Old Colony Trust Associates at the same price.

FRANCISCO SUGAR NET OFF

The report of Francisco Sugar Company for the year ended June 30, 1930, shows net profit of $98,043 after interest, depreciation, reserve for federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.96 a share on 50,000 shares (par $100) of capital stock. This compares with $288,657 or $5.77 a share in the preceding year.

PULMAN COMPANY REPORT

Pullman Company reported gross earnings for June, 1930, of $7,197,591, with a net after taxes of $947,430. This compares with gross earnings of $7,763,298 and net of $1,419,929 in June of last year. Gross earnings for the six months of this year were $39,406,164 as compared with $40,715,620 last year. Net after taxes for these periods was $2,631,040 in 1930 and $4,187,436 in 1929.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12.30
1	Agfa Ansco	23	23	23
1	Allied Mills	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Am Cities P&LB	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Am Colortype	29	29	29
1	Am Com Pow B	47	47	47
2	Am Cyan B	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
4	Am Dept St	4	4	4
1	Am Equities	16	16	16
1	Am & Fgn Uow war	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
2	Am Gas & El	137¼	137	137
5	Am Maracaibo	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Am Nat Gas	13½	13½	13½
20	Am Sup Pow	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
1	Am Sup P 1st pf	100½	100½	100½
7	Am Ut & Gen B vtc	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
1	Appalach Gas	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Ark Nat Gas	9½	9½	9½
2	Ark Nat Gas A	9½	9⅜	9½
3	Asso Gas & El A	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
5	Atlas Util	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1	Autom Vot Mach	5	5	5
3	Aut V M cv pr pt	13½	13½	13½
2	Avia Sec New Eng	6¾	6¾	6¾
B				
4	Blue Ridge	9	8⅞	8⅞
11	Braz Tr & Lt	37	36¾	36¾
2	Bridgeport Mach	5	5	5
8	Brillo Mfg	7¾	7¾	7¾
C				
1	CAM Co vtc	½	½	½
2	Can Marc Wireless	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1	Carrier Eng A N vtc	30	30	30
1	Cent Pub Serv A	28½	28½	28½
3	Cen States El	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
13	Chem Nat As nv	25	24¾	25
17	Cities Serv	28⅜	28¼	28¼
1	Cities Serv pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1	Colomb Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Colum Pict vtc	39	39	39
3	Comwlth & So war	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1	Commun Wat Wks	13¾	13¾	13¾
11	Cosden Oil	44½	44⅛	44⅛
1	Creole Pet	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	Cuban Cane war	1/16	1/16	1/16
1	Curtiss W Fly	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4	Curtiss Wright war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	Cusi Mex iMn	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	Doehler Die-Cast	12	12	12
D				
6	Duquesne Gas	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
1	Eisler Elec (1½)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
E				
52	El Bond & Sh (6%F)	81⅝	80⅞	81¼
1	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	107	107	107
1	Elrope El deb rts	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	Evans Wallo Lead	2	2	2
F				
4	Ford Mot Ltd	18¼	18¼	18¼
G				
2	Gen Bak pf	30	30	30
†50	Gen G&El cv pf B (6)	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
10	Goldman Sachs	17⅛	17	17
1	Golden Center Min	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Goldman Sachs	17⅛	17	17
H				
2	Hires Co A (2)	31⅛	31	31⅛
1	Hudson Bay M&S	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Humble Oil (2)	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
I				
1	Hygrade Food	12	12	12
4	Insurance Sec (1.40)	16	16	16
5	Intercon Petrol	⅞	⅞	⅞
46	Int Nickel rts	1/16	1/16	1/16
1	Inter Super Pow (1A)	35¼	35¼	35¼
1	Inter Util B	12½	12½	12½
1	Inters Eq cv pf (3)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
L				
†10	Lackawanna R R	84½	84½	84½
3	Lackawanna Sec (4)	40¼	40	40
M				
11	Magdalenat Syn	¼	¼	¼
2	Mavis Bott	1¼	1¼	1
1	Metal & Min	13	13	13
3	Mid West Util	29½	29⅜	29⅜
1	Mock Judson Vod	15	15	15
25	†Moh Hud 2 pf	106½	106½	106½
1	Mononga W P Ps pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	Moody's Inv pt pf	43	43	43
N				
10	Nat Avia	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Nat Fam Stores	11⅝	11½	11½
1	Nat Investors	14	14	14
2	Nat Sug Ref NJ	29½	29⅛	29⅛
75	†NY P&L 7% pf	111½	110½	111½
1	NY Rio & B Aires	9	9	9
7	Niag Hud Pow	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2	Niag Hud P A war	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	Nor & Sou Am A	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
O				
1	Ohio Cop	½	½	½
11	Ohio Oil new	32⅝	32½	32⅝
P				
2	Pandem Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Paramount Cab	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Pennroad Corp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2	Petroleum Corp war	3½	3½	3½
2	Philippe (L) B	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1	Plymouth Oil (2)	27	27	27
1	Prince & Whitely (¼)	10	10	10
3	Pub Util Hold	19¾	19¼	19¼
1	Pyrene (.80)	7½	7½	7½
R				
3	Rainbow L Pr B	5	5	5
S				
3	St Regis Paper (1)	22⅝	22½	22½
1	Salt-Creek Prod	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1	Saxet Co	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5	Segal Lock	5⅛	5	5⅛
2	Segal Lock rts	¼	¼	¼
1	Shenandoah	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2	So Cal Ed B pf	27	27	27
4	*So Colo Pow A	22	22	22
1	Southwest Gas Ut	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2	Stand Mot	1½	1½	1½
6	Stand Oil Ind	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
1	St Oil Ky	32	32	32
3	Strauss Roth	17⅞	17¼	17¼
1	Swiss-Am Elec pf	98	98	98
T				
1	Tri Utilities	45½	45½	45½
1	Twin Sta Nat Gas A	12½	12½	12½
U				
12	Unit Founders	17⅞	17½	17⅞
6	United Gas new	14⅞	14¾	13⅞
6	Un Lt & Pow A	41	40⅞	40⅞
1	US Elec Pow	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	Utah Apex Min (½)	1½	1½	1½
1	Utility & Indus	14	14	14
W				
10	Wayne Pump	14	13½	14
3	White Eagle O deb rts	3	3	3

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
37	Am G&E 5s '28	99	98⅞	99
1	Appalach Gas 6s '45	105	105	105
15	Appalach Gas 6s B '45	96	95	95
12	Ark Pow&Lt 5s '56	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
25	Armstrong oCrk 5s '40	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	Asso Elec 4½s '53	86¾	86½	86½
3	Asso G&E 5½ '77	98	98	98
13	Asso G&E 5s '68	83¾	83½	83½
1	Asso G&E 4½s C'49	78	78	78
1	Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	103	103	103
4	Calif Pack 5s '40	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾ '55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11	Caro P&L 5 '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Cent St El 5½s '54	78	78	78
1	Cent St P&L 5½s '53	87½	87½	87½
3	Chic Ry cod 5s '27	84	84	84
4	Cin St Car 6 B '55	97	97	97
2	Cities Ser 5s '56	82½	82½	82½
33	Cities Ser 5s '50	100⅛	100	100
5	Cities Ser Pw 5½ '52	88½	88½	88½
2	Cont Gas & El 5s '58 A	90	90	90
5	East Util Inv 5s '54 A	80	80	80
35	Elec Pw & Lt 5s 2030	92	92	92
1	Empire O&R 5½s '42	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
2	Fairbanks Mor 5s '42	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6	Firestone Cot M 5s '48	88¼	88¼	88¼
1	Firestone Tire 5s '42	91½	91½	91½
1	Geo Pow 5s '67	100	100	100
1	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102½	102½	102½
1	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5	Houst G G 6½s '43 ww	95½	95½	95½
1	Hud Bay M&S 6s '35	104	104	104
1	Inland Util 6s '34	98½	98½	98½
3	Unsull Ut I 6s B '40	102⅞	102¼	102⅜
4	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s '57	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
1	Kimberly-Cl 5s A '43	99½	99½	99½
1	Lehigh P S 6s A 2026	105	105	105
3	Lib McN & L 5s '42	95¼	95	95¼
6	Louis P&L 5s '57	97	96¾	96¾
1	Mid West Ut 5s '35	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7	Miss R Fuel 6s '44 xw	97	97	97
3	Mo Pac 5s H '80	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	Mont LH&P 5s A '51	102	102	102
1	Muns SS 6½s '37 ww	89	89	89
1	Narragan 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
2	Nat P&L 6s A 2026	106	106	106
40	Nat P&L 5s B 2030	92¼	92	92¼
2	Niag Shrs 5½s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Nor West Pw 6s '60	99	99	99
4	Roch Cent P 5s '53	74½	74½	74½
5	San Ant PS 5s B '58	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Shawsheen 7s '31	101	100⅞	100⅞
10	SEP&L 6s A 2025 xw	107	107	107
3	Sun Oil 5½s '39	102	102	102
5	Swift Co 5s '32	101	101	101
1	Swift Co 5s '44	102	102	102
20	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	93	92	92⅛
3	Tex P&L 5s '56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Tex El Ser 5s '60	98	98	98
5	US Rub 6s '33	97	97	97
250	Van Sweringen 6s '35	97	97	97
1	Wabash RR 5s D '80	101	101	101
5	Waldorf As 7s '54	91	91	91
1	Wash WPwr 5s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	West News Del 6s '44	84	82	82

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
30	Berlin City El 6s '55	84	84	84
1	Buen Aires P 6½s '61	87	87	87
5	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Com Priv B 5½s '37	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Den Mtg Bk 5 '72 IX	97	97	97
1	IFn Ind Bk 7 '44	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6	Ger Cons Mun 7 '47	96	96	96
3	Hamburg El 5½ '38	88¼	88¼	88¼
1	Hanover St 6½ '49	91	91	91
1	It Sup Pow 6 A '63 xw	63½	63½	63½
1	Mendoza Pr 7½ '51	89½	89½	89½
5	Parana Braz 7 '58	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1	Rio Jan 6½ '59	70	70	70
10	Ruhr Gas 6½ A '53	87	87	87
20	Sydney NSW 5½ '55	88¾	88¾	88¾

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. K—Paid so far this year. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

TREASURY SEEKS PROFIT IN FUTURE BEFORE EMBARGO

(Continued from Page 1)

evidence showing an adequate case against the offender. The Treasury does not wish again to be in the position of reversing its orders.

Meanwhile, the Treasury will continue its investigation of the labor used in manganese mines and in lumber camps so that it will have its own direct information about imports of these commodities in the near future, it was indicated.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, made clear the Treasury's policy along these lines to Tom Connally (D.), Senator from Texas, when the Senator entered a complaint that Russian lumber being admitted was of convict labor origin. Although the letter was written about two weeks ago, it is understood that the Senator has not yet presented enough evidence for the Treasury to act upon.

In a letter to Mr. Connally, Secretary Mellon wrote:

"There was positive evidence to the effect that they (the lumber cargoes) were not convict made, while, on the other hand, all we had to support our contention that the goods should be excluded was the announced program of the Soviet Government and copies of affidavits from escaped prisoners who have been working in forests in a place remote from Archangel where the cargoes originated.

"We are continuing our investigation," said Mr. Mellon, "and if you can assist us in establishing the fact that the lumber being imported by the Dutton Company is convict manufactured, we would appreciate it very much."

What method the Treasury will use to gather information on the type of labor used in the manufacture and loading of Russian goods has not been disclosed. It is understood that the Administration is opposed to sending professional snoopers to foreign countries to watch their methods. If a nation allows goods to be cleared from its shores for exportation to the United States, the supposition of the United States Government is that they are eligible for entrance and do not conflict with any provision of the tariff law.

In a second letter to the Treasury, Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, has asked that "liquidation of entries of manganese ore imported from Soviet Russia be suspended until a satisfactory ascertainment of the proper anti-dumping increment of duty shall have been determined." Mr. Oddie's request is being considered along with other material on manganese which the Treasury has in hand, it was stated by Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Showdown on 'Reds' Urged on Washington by Banker Who Deals With Amtorg

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States Government should demand a "showdown" from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the matter of subversive propaganda and insist that the Russian officials end their support of Communist agitation in the United States, according to Peter S. Duryee, vice-president of the Chase National Bank. Mr. Duryee, who was interviewed as he was leaving here for Europe on Aug. 1 on the Volendam of the Holland-America Line, stressed that he was speaking personally, and not as an official of the bank.

Nevertheless, he spoke authoritatively, not only because of his connection with the largest banking institution in the world, but because the Chase bank has been the chief financeer of operations of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the official Soviet trading agency in this country.

Through the Chase, the Amtorg has made purchases running into many millions of dollars from such firms as the Ford Motor Company, International Harvester, Foster Wheeler and Ingersoll Rand. It has also imported millions of dollars of products, such as wood pulp, manganese ore, matches, lumber and anthracite.

"The relation of the Chase National Bank to the Amtorg Trading Corporation has been that of banker and client," Mr. Duryee said. "Beyond the strictly business relationship we have never gone."

"During this relationship has anything ever come to your attention that would lead you to believe that the Communist agitation in this country is directly supported by the Russian Government?" Mr. Duryee was asked.

"There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that the same men who control the Government of Russia are behind the subversive propaganda in this country," he replied. "Whether you wish to quibble over the question of whether the propaganda is carried on by the Russian Government or by an agency set up outside of the Government makes no real difference. When the same men who are engaged in directing the propaganda go from the Government office to their propaganda office, they do not cease to be Government officials.

"It is the first time in history, so far as I know, that one country has carried on extensive trade relations with another and at the same time tried to undermine and overthrow the Government of the country it is trading with."

"Hasn't this led you at times to consider whether it was advisable to continue to finance the trade relations of a country which was attempting to undermine your own Government?" Mr. Duryee was asked.

"The question of whether we should act in this capacity is always a problem," he replied.

"Don't you think that the atmosphere should be cleared by the demand on the part of our Government that Communist propaganda in this country no longer be supported by those directly connected with the Russian Government?" the interviewer asked.

"Something like that certainly should be done," Mr. Duryee responded. "Sooner or later the question must come to a head. We cannot go on indefinitely trading on a larger and larger scale with a country which is intent upon setting up another Government in our own country. But remember, I am voicing only my own personal views. I am not speaking as an official of the Chase National Bank. There are those who do not feel as I do about it, and I can speak only for myself."

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Soviet Says Trade Must Be Based on Mutuality

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—What is considered here an anti-Soviet campaign in America, expressed by the activities of the Fish Commission and the prohibition of the import of Soviet lumber, evoked an editorial, Aug. 2, in the newspaper, Economic Life, organ of the Commissariats of Trade, Finance, and Communications. The paper begins with the statement that the "demonstration, March 1, wherein participated hundreds of thousands of workers and unemployed under leadership of the Communist Party, seriously frightened the American bourgeois."

Then continues: "Blinded by class hatred against a country that is building up Socialism, some circles in the American bourgeoisie begin to lose their boasted common sense. For common sense must tell them that they deal a serious blow to their own pockets when they begin to undermine commercial relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union buys three times what it sells the United States and there is no country which will buy when deprived of the opportunity to sell. The five-year plan opens broad prospects to American industry with the Soviet market, but only on a basis of mutuality. The immediate future will show whether individual elements can sacrifice the interests of national economic life to their personal interests. The United States is no less interested than we in development of Soviet-American trade."

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VALUE OF ARCTIC TERRITORIES FOR AIR BASES CITED

(Continued from Page 1)

with the increase of scientific agriculture the march of civilization nearer the poles and the increase of aerial navigation, the necessity for fuller observation has become increasingly important.

Weather Study Important

"What touches us most nearly," she said, "is the weather, about which much remains to be known. The cold waves which sweep down from the north Pacific and from the north of Greenland mean much to agriculture and shipping and one of the chief necessities is to establish enough meteorological stations in the polar regions so the air conditions can be studied for a long time."

Norway's claim to Greenland goes back to its discovery and colonization by Erik Raude, father of Leif Ericson, in the year 1000, declared Wilhelm Morganstierne, Norwegian Consul General in New York. That original colony disappeared, he explained, but it was recognized by the Norwegian missionary Hans Edege in 1721 and remained a part of the Kingdom of Norway until 1814.

At that time, he continued, both Norway and Denmark were under the sovereignty of the King of Denmark who, in that year, ceded Norway to Sweden but retained the Norwegian colonies, Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

"Norwegians have ever since consistently refused," he said, "to recognize Danish sovereignty over those parts of Greenland where Norwegian enterprise and Norwegian colonies remain. They do not feel that the King of Denmark in ceding Norway to another state had full right to retain the colonies which always had been an integral part of the Norwegian kingdom."

Norway Claims Franz Josef Land

Referring to the efforts of the Soviets to obtain Franz Josef Land, which he said had been discovered by two Norwegian captains in 1865, Mr. Morganstierne stated that Norway has pointed out to the Soviet Government the rights that come from discovery and the constant visits by Norwegians during the last 65 years.

France's part in western civilization, judged according to political standards, was questioned by C. Delisle Burns, professor of Citizenship in the University of Glasgow, at the round table on "an analysis of western civilization."

Qualifying his remarks by stating that in economics and culture France is one of the leaders in western civilization, Professor Burns contended that the failure of France to adopt women's suffrage and the lack of interest of the populace in politics other than at election periods, was sufficient to warrant the exclusion of that country from consideration.

At the round table on recent economic changes in Europe, led by Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard, Dr. Bishop C. Hunt, also of Harvard, discussed the problem of currency rehabilitation as a problem pressing for solution, of a magnitude unexampled in recent economic history.

"Its settlement is fundamental to the recovery of Europe," he said. "Although stability of the exchanges is an accomplished fact, we still face the problem of world-wide stability of the value of gold."

This question of the stability of gold becomes all the more pressing in view of the League of Nations, it was brought out by Sir Herbert Ames of Canada, formerly treasurer of the League, who explained the difficulties he had experienced in obtaining the pro-rated funds of the various member countries at a time when those countries were striving to rehabilitate their currencies and stabilize their monetary systems.

Edward P. Warner, conducting his own round table on "the political aspects of aerial navigation," said that the legal background for aviation has been taken for granted by all nations.

The war psychology evidenced in the international convention for air navigation, Versailles, 1919, which prevented the United States, Germany and Spain from accepting it, it gradually being modified, Mr. Warner said. With objectionable features removed, it will soon be possible for those three nations to accept it.

At the final session of the general conference on the domestic and internal affairs of Russia on Aug. 2, Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, Soviet trade agency in the United States, stated that no convict labor in Russia is used in the production of any of the articles which are used for export.

To Fulfill Obligations

Questioned regarding the intentions of the Soviet Union in the fulfillment of international obligations, Mr. Bogdanov maintained that they would fulfill all obligations entered into with countries with which they are in friendly relationship. He was asked if Lenine had not laid down the policy of repudiation whenever convenient. Mr. Bogdanov asserted that he had known Lenine, that he was well acquainted with Lenine's opinions on that subject, and that Lenine, while consistently standing for the repudiation of Tsarist debts, had never advocated repudiation of obligations his own Government had incurred with friends.

In summarizing the results of the general conference Aug. 2, its leader, Ivy Lee, said that in the question of convict labor as treated by the United States Treasury Department, he saw the possibility of an opening wedge for the establishment of more friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He considered it possible that the present dispute might lead to an offer from Russia to have an American Commission conduct an examination into such conditions there.

Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, British Navy, retired, advocated the abandonment of cut-and-dried ratios, such as the 5-5-3 plan established by the Washington Disarmament Conference, and the rationing of means of defense with regard to what had to be defended, in his address on "Considerations of the Principles of Naval Disarmament," Aug. 2.

BOOTLEGGING CHARGED TO NEW YORK SCOWS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Evidence that city-owned garbage scows have been engaged in rumrunning activities for at least two years and that a city official high in the councils of Tammany Hall has been involved has come into the hands of the federal authorities, according to Assistant United States Attorney Robert B. Watts.

Mr. Watts also said that a link had been established between the trim yacht Halcyon, which was seized on July 9 with a liquor cargo valued at $100,000 and the bootleg ring that has dragged city officials into recent disclosures of illicit traffic. The man mentioned has played an important part in Brooklyn politics, especially in bringing Republican Italians into the Tammany band wagon.

PARTY INTEREST SET ABOVE LIQUOR ISSUE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An appeal to Republicans to divorce prohibition from politics has just been sent out by Seabury C. Mastick, state senator from Westchester County, who in a statement mailed throughout the State on Aug. 2 held that too many voters are drys or wets first and Republicans afterward.

"Common sense should teach us that whether we are drys or wets individually, unless we subordinate that opinion to the common good of the Republican Party, we are playing directly into the hands of the Democrats."

FLINT REQUESTS WETS' SOLUTION FOR LIQUOR EVILS

Inquires if Association Members Will Fight Bootlegging

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—In reply to an invitation by the representative of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to unite with that organization, Charles Wesley Flint, Chancellor of Syracuse University, in an open letter to James W. Wadsworth, Jr., one time United States Senator, and William S. Andrews, former Judge of the Court of Appeals, of this city, has asked "what definite proposal" the association has to offer "for dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic."

"I understand one of the purposes of your organization, as stated in article of incorporation, to be 'to favor and encourage obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and all laws passed to carry into effect the provisions of that amendment, at the same time conducting an educational campaign to convince the electorate that its repeal would be for the best interests of the country.'"

Chancellor Flint says in his letter: "This is a high-minded attitude to which no one can take exception even if he disagrees with the subject of the educational campaign. But are your members definitely committed scrupulously to observe the laws and abstain from patronizing those breaking the laws? Is this binding on them as a 'pledge' and 'agreement?' If you and your members are so pledged or committed, making it clear to the public will immeasurably strengthen confidence in your association, in the purity of the motives of its members and in the genuineness of their professions and claims.

"Do the members of your association stand squarely with the declaration of purpose of the organization? Will you and they be active in suppressing bootlegging and all such violations of the law? If so, the announcement will cause consternation in the realms of the lawless, for the support of you and your association, added to the existing efforts, will go a long way toward cleaning up this brood.

"There is fear in some quarters that their present boldness and defiance is due to the mistaken idea that they have at least the passive sympathy of your association and are serving it by furnishing the main argument. Are we to understand that the members of the association recognize they are committed by their membership to coöperate actively with the Government and all others in securing obedience to the prohibition laws?"

No answer has as yet been received from either Mr. Wadsworth or Mr. Andrews.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 8

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and Davaid (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.
"The Couple Next Door" (CBS). 6:45.
"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.
"Faust" (CBS—T). Brad Browne's Nit Wits give their own interpretation. 8.
"Peewee and Windy" (Hickok—WJZ Chain). They find it is sometimes as hard to get aboard again as it is to win their way to shore. 8:30.
"True Story Hour" (MacFadden—CBS). 9.
"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). Sounds of war still echoing in the studio. 9:30.
"Under the Jolly Roger" (WJZ Chain). More fighting—of a less official nature. 10:30.
"The Dragon in the Sun" (NBC Pacific). The heroes struggle against foes of a less tangible nature. 10.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). 7.
Vagabonds (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch and string ensemble in mainly Latin program. 8.
Pickard Famaily (WJZ Chain). 8:05.

Rhythmic Music

Harry Reser and his Eskimos (WEAF Chain). 9.
Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.
Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra; Will Osborne's Orchestra Cotton Club Band (CBS T). 11, 11:30, 12.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.
Nicolo Cosenti, lyric tenor; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR).
Beethoven's "First Symphony" opens program. 8.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11:15.

Recitals

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF Chain). Wagner-Wilhelm; Hubay; Sarasate. 7:05.
Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.
Lucille Barrow Turner (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). Negro folk songs. 8:45.
Ann Leaf (CBS—T). Welcoming Saturday with organ music. 12:30 a. m.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.
Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.
"The American Golfer" (WJZ Chain). Sport news by Grantland Rice; lesson by Alex Morrison. 7:15.
Col. Charles A. Lindbergh (CBS—T). Speech on "International Aviation," radiocast on both sides of the Atlantic. 10.
"The Land of Eternal Sunshine" (NBC—KGO, KWG). Grace Sanderson Michie describes South America in her "World Wanderings" series. 8:15.

Service Band

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 8:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ—T). Part of the seventh annual fiesta celebrating Spanish days at Santa Barbara; Joseph Hornik's orchestra. 4.
Welcome Lewis, crooner; Andy Sannella, guitarist; Sam Herman, xylophonist; May Singhi Breen and Peter de Rose (WEAF Chain). 7:30.
Cavaliers; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra; Yakob Zayde, violinist; Gitla Erstinn, soprano (Cities Service—WEAF—T.) 8.
Lady Bugs, piano duo; Louis Conrad, novelty vocalist; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ —T).
Mixed Chorus: Josef Koestner's orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). 9:30.
Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong —WJZ—T). 10.
Frank Black's orchestra; Rovers, male quartet (WEAF—T). 10.
Columbia Orchestra and Male Chorus (CBS —T). 10:15.
"Modern Melodists" (NBC Pacific). Irving Kennedy in tenor solos and Mahlon Merrick's orchestra. 9:15.
Pacific Nomads (NBC—KGO, KGW, KOA). Orchestra directed by Charles Hart and a soloist. 10:30.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

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Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
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BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

Telephone 5017
HARDWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 MARKET STREET

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
Wilmington, Del.

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 6121

EDWARD COLTON
Men's and Women's Clothing
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Renovating
115 W. Ninth Street Wilmington, Del.
Phone 2-3012

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN

DELAWARE

Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—Rockelli News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts., Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.; Wm. E. Sheary, National Press Bldg.

MARYLAND

Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Port Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; L. P. Levy Co., Inc., 603 East Broad St.; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.

WEST VIRGINIA

Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARINELLO BEAUTY PARLOR
1847 Columbia Road N. W.
All branches of Beauty Culture. Realistic Permanent Waving.
Phone Columbia 10153

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

GEO. R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone Main 7014

NEW YORK

ONEIDA

HEATING SERVICE
Plans—Specifications—Consultation
By Mail or Direct Contact
SPRINGER PLUMBING & HEATING COMPANY, Inc.
159 CEDAR STREET, ONEIDA, N. Y.
Practice + Theory = Guaranteed Satisfaction

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

ADAMS & COBBS
The "Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
BEAUTIFUL SHOES
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
911 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

NEWPORT NEWS

DRY GOODS—SHOES
BESKINS DEPARTMENT STORE INC.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
and 2910-12 Washington Ave.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

For Music and Musical Instruments
PATRONIZE
E. MC D. GEMMELL
2613 WASHINGTON AVENUE

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

EPES STATIONERY CO.
Office and Social
STATIONERY
Newport News, Virginia

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Annual Sale of Lenox Sheets and Cases
Our Private Brand
Made From Selected Cotton Yarn

SHEETS

Size 54 x 90 inches	.89
Size 63 x 90 inches	.94
Size 63 x 99 inches	1.00
Size 72 x 90 inches	1.00
Size 81 x 90 inches	1.08
Size 81 x 108 inches	1.28

CASES

Size 42 x 26 inches	27c

LENZ-WHEALTON CO.
Richfield Gasoline—Amalie Oils
U. S. Royal Cord Tires
1030 25TH STREET Phone 2107

NORFOLK

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
A 20% Reduction Throughout Our Stock
All shoes taken from our regular stock for this sale which we run just once each season
GEORGE W. THOMAS & CO.
339 GRANBY STREET
SOUTHLAND HOTEL BLDG.
NORFOLK, VA.

Wm. J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND

POOLE'S PEWTER
TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

Hosiery Repairing
Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

PHILADELPHIA PEPPER POT—*Sold by*
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON Boul. 7400, 7401

HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Rand. 3793
Lovely FURS for SPRING
MODERATE PRICES

F. F. APT
FLORIST 218 N. Second Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

SWOPE'S
Dresses Cleaned, $1.00 } Cash & Carry
Gentlemen's Suits, 75c }
Delivery Service Boulevard 8593
3112 Weshampton Ave. Boulevard 3328

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SONS
1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2800

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

J. FRANK JONES
Interior Furnishings
4th at Grace Mad. 1245
Richmond, Va.

Every Banking and Trust Service
The Central National Bank of Richmond
WM. H. SCHWARZSCHILD, Prest.

PRINTING
T. S. LEAKE 6 So. 6th St.
Ran. 391
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Charming Guest Home
1618 MONUMENT AVE. BLD. 3458
Large Airy Rooms with or without Bath.
MEAL SERVICE—(SPECIALTY—75-Cent Dinner)

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

ROANOKE

AUGUST—A month of special sales events. Visit the store often this month. Thrifty Savings for everyone.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road
"The Best Place to Shop After All"

Roanoke's Shopping Headquarters
S. H. HEIRONIMUS CO.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, Radios, Records, etc.
105 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
STETSON HATS
Bush and Hancock, Inc.
208 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known, By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ODORLESS-OILLESS
NU WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

W. W. ARMSTRONG
Painter and Decorator
926 COLUMBIA BOULEVARD
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Phone Capitol 2119

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON
(Continued)

Members of
WARD & WARD
General Contractors
Peoples Exchange Bank Bldg.
CHARLESTON,
WEST VIRGINIA
Skill, Integrity
Responsibility

COYLE and RICHARDSON BEAUTY PARLOR



Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
By Louise C. Clayton
BRANCH 13
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CLARKSBURG



Patton's Sun-Proof Paint — the quality armor against decay and repair bills. Saves $283 on a five-year basis as compared to cheap-price-per-gallon ordinary paint. See the "Cost Chart" in our store.
ALLEN S. CHEESMAN
205 W. MAIN STREET

Alva-Rea Marcel Shoppe
Specialists in Permanent Hair Waving and All Lines of Beauty Culture
MRS. SMITH in charge. Phone 1596



PRINCESS HAIR SHOPPE
Specialists in
Permanent Hair Waving
and All Lines of Beauty Culture
216 Latstetter Building

Rady and Deem Co.
CLEANERS and TAILORS
Phone 1207

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl Co.
3rd Ave. at 10th Street
Ready with complete Women's APPAREL for Your "Summer-Out-of-Doors"

Always Something New
in Party Honors and Prizes as well as Gifts for Every Occasion
STANDARD PRINTING *and* PUBLISHING COMPANY
"Everything for the Office"
911-913 FOURTH AVENUE
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

INSURANCE
The G. DON MILLER INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building

Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
Phone 23394

COOKSEY DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods, Shoes and Furnishings
303 Bridge St., Huntington, W. Va.

PORTRAITS
by PHOTOGRAPHY
W. ARCHIBALD WALLACE
1022½ Fourth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

J. F. BRANDENBURG
Telechron Clocks
JEWELRY REPAIRING and SPECIAL ORDER WORK
No. 12 First Huntington Nat'l Bank Arcade

WHEELING

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
1129 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
932 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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For other Classified Advertising see following page.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

1930 AUSTIN SALOON, 16 H. P., sliding roof; owner-driver; town 5/- hr., country 6d. mile; theatres, tours. BAYLISS, 33 Leinster Sq., London, W. 2. Park 8209.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

LONDON—Business ladies & students, a refined, comfortable home, just opened, at 9 Belsize Avenue (5 minutes Belsize Tube or Swiss Cottage); excellent plain cooking, well-appointed house; inclusive terms, breakfast, dinner, full week-ends, sharing large rooms 30/-, double 35/-, single 42/-. JANE GRAVES. Phone 4621 Primrose Hill.

LONDON, HYDE PARK, 72 Oxford Terrace, W. 2—High-class guest house for ladies; terms 30/- per week with board; or bed and breakfast, terms arranged. Phone Paddington 7732.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

SUNNY WORTHING—Clear View Hotel (unlicensed) facing sea, opposite pier and two minutes bandstand; hot & cold water, telephone, and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent catering; guests' requirements studied. Apply for tariff.

LONDON, Bayswater, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Well-appointed private hotel, gas fires, good table, from 2½ gns.; highly recommended. Park 6751.

LONDON, Near Gloucester Road Tube—Ladies' small residential club; specially comfortable; good food; from 2 gns. partial board. 17 Collingham Place, S. W. 5.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"THE CHILDREN'S HOME"
Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MRS. EDITH BAIN, 92 Wimbledon Hill, London, S. W. 19. Phone Wimbledon 3178.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

COOKERY LESSONS

COOKING FOR THE HOME
Take the 5 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron method.
Address BM/KVFS, London, W. C. 1.

CORSETIERE

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by
Mme. B. FESTA
12 Baker St., W. 1 Tel. Welbeck 6439

DRESSMAKING

FANDORA, 11 Station Parade, Balham, S. W. 12—Model gowns or own material made up. Phone Streatham 5717.

LADIES own materials, Gowns, Coats; Remodelling SILVESTRIA BUDD, 7 St. Mary Abbot's Terrace, Kensington Rd., London, W. 14.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE KEY AGENCY
Governesses, Children's Nurses, Domestic Staff. Special care given to individual needs. 64 George St., Baker St., London, W. 1. Phone Welbeck 9357.

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?
The Service Bureau, 159A Kensington High St. London, W. 8
WILL SUPPLY THEM
Phone or call for Nurses, Governesses, Accommodation, etc. Kelvin 9317

FLATS FOR SALE

LONDON—Charming maisonette in old world house Mayfair; central heating, constant hot water, 2 bed, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen & bathroom; lease 12 years. Apply MEAD, 28 Clarges St., W. 1.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE—Sea front, glorious view; small modern flats. Those requiring rest & study. From £250 unfurnished. Box K-2480, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Self-contained flat, 5 rooms and bathroom, W. C.; 586a High Road, Leytonstone; 25/- per week. Box M-292, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Furnished flat, sitting room, bed, kitchen, bath, electric light, comfortable; Met., tube, bus. 20 Denbigh Road, Pembridge Crescent.

FOR SALE

EXQUISITE piece old Irish Hand Point Lace; 5 yards; seen by appointment. Apply c/o REDDY, 13 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, 27 minutes from City, NAZEING, or Broxbourne-stn. has genuine, up-to-date and most attractive houses, of the very latest design, electric cookers included; excellent position; garage room; freehold £715 and £825 or 24/6 and 25/- p. w.; deposit £20; always on view. Particulars D. PEGRUM, Langfield Estate, Nazeing. Phone Nazeing 20.

HARROW, Middx.—Artistic freehold semi-detached house, 2 reception, 3 bed, lounge hall, overlooking charming garden; orchard & outhouses; opposite permanent green; 1 min. Met. station; £1000. C. S. C., 8 The Orchard, Bedford Pk., London, W. 4.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, CRICKLEWOOD—Furnished house, September, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bath & dressing room, kitchen and unusually good offices. Box M-297, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LAUNDRIES

A FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY—Ladies' and gentlemen's personal linen, general household laundry. MADAM EUGENIE, 28 Palmer St., Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Phone Victoria 7760.

MOTORCARS

REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 3548—Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand; accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house lighting sets and wireless.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, South Kensington—Partial board-residence in charming, modern flat; double and single rooms; bath, gas-fires. Phone Ken. 7168. NEWTON, 3 Cecil Court, Hollywood Road, S. W. 10.

PEACEFUL country cottage in Wiltshire; one or two guests received; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-299, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT

WANTED—September, 2 cakemakers, experienced high-class home-made business; icing, sweetmaking; full particulars; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-295, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WANTED—Young architect with office & spare time willing to give occasional assistance to architect; London area; letters treated confidentially. Box M-294, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER, 26 years, trained accounting, secretarial work, 7 years' banking, commercial experience home and abroad, desires post. Box M-298, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED engineer, Englishman, 42 years, 10 years at sea, 5 years in Egypt, 3 years in Chile, engineer of Smelter Workshops, Braden Copper Co., seeks any engineering work. JOHN MATHER, 34 Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSEKEEPER to single gentleman, take entire charge, experienced. Apply REDDY, 13 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

MARRIED couple require post as caretakers or other position of trust. GLOVER, 77 High St., Rochester, Kent.

PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHER, cine camera experience, seeks position. Write Box M-276, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST required by a civil engineer with considerable executive & administrative experience both in England & abroad; holds an excellent appointment in India but for various reasons wishes to settle in England; full professional experience, qualification & references given. Apply Box M-300, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SECRETARIAL or other post; half or full time; 14 years' experience. MISS WELLS, 19 Clarges St., London, W. 1. Grosvenor 3031.

RADIO SERVICE

WIRELESS SETS constructed and repaired; enquiries solicited. Apply MOTTERSHEAD, 1 Clancarty Road, London, S. W. 6.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

Cumberland House Hotel
Telephone Kensington 7630. 51 and 53 Earl's Court Sq., South Kensington, London, S.W. 5.
Pleasantly situated; comfort, convenience, good food; bed and breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6; special residential terms from 2½ gns. Also at Sandykeld Hall, Bournemouth; English chef; billiards; gas fires.
Write for Illustrated Tariff.

ROOMS TO LET

GENTLEFOLK—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS—Food and service optional. Queen's Gate, London. Kelvin 8848. Box K-1932, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Bed sitting-rooms for professional women; electric light, gas fires, bath, telephone; close tube & train; from 25/- weekly. 51 Gunterstone Rd., W. Kensington. Phone Fulham 0402.

TAILORS

ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
Civil and Military Tailors
Good clothes are essential
Hand-made suits BUILT for you by first-class craftsman.
Dress suits a speciality
Prices 7½ to 10½ gns.
TRIAL SUIT AT OUR RISK.
108, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1

TEACHERS

ENGLISH LESSONS TO FOREIGNERS
Elocution for speakers. AMY FISHER, 113 Gloucester Road, London, S. W. 7.

Singing BEAUTIFUL TONE CLEAR DICTION MUSICAL INTERPRETATION
George Parker
STUDIO 4a LANGFORD PLACE, ST JOHNS WOOD N. W.

THE MISSES GRANT & SIMMONS & ASSISTANT STAFF.
Piano, Violin, 'Cello, Singing, Elocution. Orchestras & Choirs.
Tower House, East Sheen, London, S. W. 14.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

Maida Vale & St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
L. T. Snell, J.P., F.A.I.; S. P. Bird, F.A.I., F.A.S.I.; S. H. Grosse, F.S.I., F.A.I.; C. E. Ralfs.
Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road.)
Tel. Paddington 7330 (4 lines).

The House Bureau-
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone—Flaxman 2747
Station: South Kensington. Bus 14, 96

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING	Mrs. Bartholomew 113a Westbourne Grove
DUPLICATING	London Park 7986
DUPLICATING & TYPEWRITING	J. R. STIBBS Monument Chambers, London, E. C. 4. Royal 5936

ENGLAND

LONDON

CHINGFORD

HOUSE-AGENT
Insurance—Mortgage Broker
Houses for sale from £650 to £2000
J. PETTINGALL Phone 624
102 Station Road, Chingford

WARREN'S
BOOT STORES
Agent for Diana and Start-Rite Shoes
Noted for Repairs.
105 STATION ROAD

The CROWN GARAGE
The Green, Chingford
REPAIRS AND SERVICE
PHONE CHINGFORD 182

For Milk of Local Production try RADBOURNE'S
Winner of Prizes and Diplomas
Chingford Woodford Walthamstow
Phone Chingford 213

CHISWICK

H. MARRIOTT
The Noted Shop for Cooked Meats
Best Quality York Hams, Melton Mowbray Pies, Table Delicacies, etc.
Acton Lane, Chiswick Park Station
Agents for Yorkshire Relish

BEATRIX ET CIE
36 Turnham Green Terrace, W. 4
Phone Chiswick 4299
MILLINERY GOWNS JUMPERS

HAMPSTEAD

LOOSE COVERS
CURTAINS
BLINDS
UPHOLSTERY
J. SIDNEY MASON
47 Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, N. W. 6
Phone Maida Vale 5523

HOME MADE
JAMS, MARMALADE *and* CHUTNEY
MRS. SAYER, 42a Belsize Park, Hampstead
Phone: Primrose Hill 0752

LEYTONSTONE

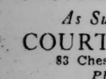
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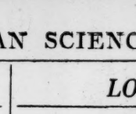
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: NELLY CUSTIS.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: As one of the children who brightened the family life of the Washingtons at Mount Vernon, she became an important figure in the history of the period. Nelly Custis was Martha Washington's granddaughter, born at the estate of Abingdon, on the Potomac River, across from the present capital city. As a baby she was taken to Mount Vernon to be cared for by the kindly English wife of General Washington's steward; and when, after the close of the Revolutionary War, normal existence was resumed at Mount Vernon, Nelly and her younger brother were adopted by the General and his wife. The two Custis children flitted about the stately house and over the green sloping lawns—gay and happy interruptions to an otherwise somewhat formal and official life, crowded with momentous affairs and polite guests.

Nelly had two tutors, both New Englanders, one of them that Tobias Lear who came to be a trusted friend and servant not only of Washington's foster-child but of the President himself. It is recorded that Nelly was an apt student, that she early wrote a clear and legible hand and that her spelling was conspicuously accurate in an age when many of her elders were unbelievably careless. But perhaps the more serious part of her education Nelly gleaned from Mrs. Washington; the art of being mistress of a great plantation, of managing the household servants and the slaves in the field, of presiding at table and contriving to accommodate any number of unexpected guests who might journey over the muddy roads in their lumbering coaches. Nelly, of course, learned to do fine embroidery as well and to play the harpsichord. A beautiful instrument, given her by the General, may still be seen in the music room at Mount Vernon.

In short, Nelly Custis shared the ever broadening experiences which came to the Washingtons. When the General was elected first President of the United States and went hastily off to take the oath of office in New York, Mrs. Washington and the children soon followed and were installed at No. 10 Cherry Street, the first executive mansion. Later, when the capital was removed to Philadelphia, the family and entourage occupied the Robert Morris house in Market Street. Nelly was 18 when she heard Washington read his valedictory message in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the inaugural day of his successor, John Adams. It was a moving scene and an eyewitness reported that Nelly was "terribly agitated." The Washingtons, again in retirement at Mount Vernon, still found their days enlivened by the beauty and the affection of Nelly. Everyone delighted in the girl, family and strangers alike; so that it was not long before two suitors appeared at Mount Vernon. It was Lawrence Lewis, the son of Washington's sister, a young man who had been living at Mount Vernon as "half secretary and half guest," who was finally accepted. The wedding took place at Mount Vernon on the General's birthday, when the lovely Nelly was just under 20; and the event gave vast satisfaction to all concerned. But Nelly Custis lingers in memory as forever the favored child of Mount Vernon.

In Lighter Vein

Which Ones?

Customer: "How much does this fish weigh?"

Clerk: "I don't know. Look at the scales."

Can't Be Replaced

Mother: "My poor Jimmie is so unfortunate."

Caller: "How is that?"

Mother: "During the sports he broke one of the best records they had in the college."—*Cracker.*

A Great Annoyance

While a play was in progress a lady turned in her seat and said to a man behind: "I hope my hat is not annoying you?"

"It is, madam," was the reply, "for my wife wants one just like it."—*Children's Newspaper.*

Tactless

In a drawing-room a famous composer met a lady singer who loved to display her talent.

"Will you be good enough to sing us something?"

"Oh, I'm so frightened, sir; there are so many people . . ."

"What about it?" answered the master, assuringly. "No one's listening!"—*Moustique* (Charleroi).

Confused

A woman who did not understand the language of business went into the Bank of England and asked to consult someone about her war loan holding. The clerk to whom she talked happened to be rather a grave person. He inquired:

"Is it a case of conversion or redemption, madam?"

"Conversion? Redemption?" faltered the woman. "Er—pardon me, is this the Bank of England or the Church of England?"—*Capper's Weekly.*



"Cheer Up," Says the Milliner. "It Isn't Vanity to Wish to Look Your Best. So Trot Right Up to Your Mirror and Give the Hat a Delightful Little Poke, and Then Adjust That Smile. It's a Charming Little Gesture of Courtesy to Your Family and Friends—and to Everybody—to Make the Very Best of Yourself."

A Word a Day

Epistle

This word comes to us from the Greek ἐπιστολή (epistole), "anything sent by messenger, a message, a letter," from ἐπιστέλλειν (epistellein), "to tell by messenger, to send to," compounded of ἐπί (epi), "to," and στέλλειν (stellein), "to send, to set in order."

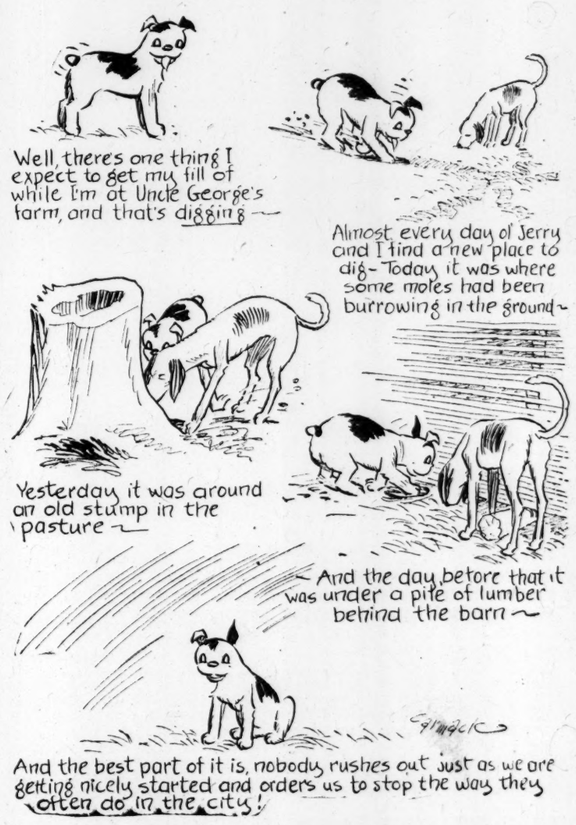
Our use of the word is in the sense of a writing directed or sent to a person or persons, a written communication, a letter—especially a formal one. It is commonly employed, of course, to designate one of the letters in the New Testament addressed to their Christian brethren by the Apostles. In this instance it is capitalized.)

E-pis'tle is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled e-pis'-l with *e* as in *event*, *i* as in *it*.

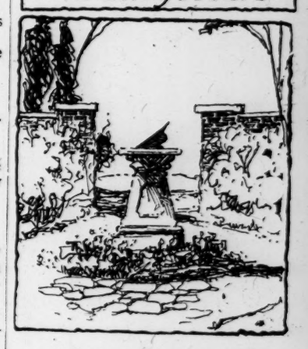
"Ye are our epistle written in our hearts, known and read of all men." (II Corinthians 3: 2.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Warrant

Milwaukee, Wis.

DOUBTLESS more often than may be realized, the "hand of the law" is incased in soft coverings, and its touch is a kindly one. One, however, might not look for this to be exemplified in the daily duties of a warrant server, whose contact is so commonly with those who have been careless of their obligations to their fellow men; but Mrs. Peter B—— knows better.

Into the hands of such an officer of the law was given a document, very official in appearance and import, commanding her to come into court and answer charges growing out of the nonpayment of a grocery bill of several months' standing. When he arrived at her very plain abode he found a condition which appealed to him greatly; her husband had been without employment for some time, and she and her eight children were in need of many things.

Placing the paper in his pocket he went away and told his associates what he had found, and in but a few hours a visit of quite another character was made to the cottage. A dozen baskets of groceries were piled on the rickety table in the bare kitchen while the mother stood by in incredulous amazement and the children pressed forward in an effort to satisfy childish curiosity as to their contents. Of greater benefit than that, steps were taken to find work for the husband and father, and the need for any more thought being given that summons was dissolved by former Sheriff Schallitz who came forward and adjusted the grocer's unpaid bill.

It is small wonder that Mr. and Mrs. B—— have some difficulty in understanding that the help they so much need has actually come to them through the channel which they feared might embarrass and further distress them. They have learned that the brotherhood of man is to be found manifest under even the most unpromising conditions.

An Old Newsie

Chicago

MR. J—— walked out of the theater, and, excusing himself for a moment from his party, went to the curb and ordered three small newsboys to put all their papers in his limousine. He paid the boys, then helped his friends into his car.

A friend asked him what article he was cutting out of the papers, or what was the good news that would cause him to need 35 or 40 papers.

Mr. J—— smiled at his friend's question and assured him there was nothing in the papers, but that it was a habit of his whenever he was out very late to buy all the papers of the boys that were near by, because it was high time for those youngsters to be in bed. If he gave them the money, they would still stay and sell the papers, but when he took the papers the boys went home; and his gardener sold the papers for old paper and increased his pin money.

A sense of quietness settled down in the party as the car sped along the lake edge. It was only broken when Mr. J—— quietly said, "You know, I was a newsie when I was a little chap."

A Quotation for Today

ACTION without forethought may result in disaster, forethought without action won't result at all.—ANON.

Odds and Ends

Fire-Fighting Engines

Fire-fighting locomotives are now in use, 75 of the C. & O. and Hocking Valley railroads' engines being equipped with fire-fighting apparatus.

Natural Gas

Natural gas with which San Francisco is supplied is reported to furnish almost twice as much heat as manufactured gas. A large natural gas field in Kettelman Hills, Calif., 190 miles distant, supplies San Francisco.

"Opal Ice"

A nonmelting "ice" invented by Max Heinrich Gurth which has been used for skating purposes in Germany was recently demonstrated in New York City. "Opal ice," as it is called, is made by adding hot water to a secret chemical composition. The ice is not cold and, of course, cannot be used for refrigerating purposes.

City Has No Railroad

Long Beach, Calif., although having a population of more than 100,000 has no passenger train service, the Union Pacific recently abandoning its service while the Southern Pacific stopped passenger service five years ago. Passengers are now transported to and from Los Angeles by means of interurban cars and buses.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

"Education Tunes In"

"THE most stable thing about broadcasting is kaleidoscopic change; nothing remains static." Thus Levering Tyson begins his recent report entitled, "Education Tunes In: A Study of Radio Broadcasting in Adult Education," published by the American Association for Adult Education. Both to those interested in the technical problems of radiocasting and to those concerned with education, the report will offer a challenge and outline a program.

Since the invention of printing, it may be argued, no device has appeared which can so profoundly affect society as the radio. Its possibilities for education were at once recognized both in Europe and the United States. Sixty-two of the more than 600 licensed American radiocasting stations are operated by educational institutions. An equal number of colleges and universities furnish educational programs to commercial stations. A number of nonacademic, noncommercial organizations use the radio for educational purposes. Federal and state departments—particularly those dealing with agriculture—present regular programs. The successful national "hook-ups" of the League of Women Voters and the Foreign Policy Association are familiar. Indeed, the radio committee appointed by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, reported that 15.2 per cent of all radiocasting in the United States had an educational purpose.

But behind all this effort there has been little or no coördination. There has been scant exchange of experiences by educational radiocasters. Only meager and somewhat doubtful data are available concerning popular reactions to programs. Education, as Mr. Tyson makes clear, will have to combat the attractiveness of other programs. The results desired cannot be reached simply by wishing for them. Experimentation will be necessary; pedagogical methods for radio education will have to be determined; scattered efforts must be fused; there must be a painstaking investigation of the widespread desire for adult education, which undoubtedly exists, and a patient analysis of all the factors involved in the situation.

Further studies are to be made of educational radiocasts in Europe and the United States. Close affiliations are to be maintained with the radiocasting companies, government agencies, and universities. A "university of the air" is a development which may come, but is not to be taken as an immediate objective. Instead, a National Advisory Council on Radio in Education will be articulated with local bodies. For the time being this group will do no more than assemble the resources of education in support of worth-while radiocasting and effect a liaison between education and the industry. But in doing this the group will have a tremendously important task and its possibilities of service will be almost limitless.

Holding Down Motorcar Speeds

WITHIN the last year or so recommendations have been made to various state legislatures that the way to reduce street and highway accidents is to put on all automobiles mechanical governors that would limit speeds to thirty-five miles an hour.

Quite recently, however, authorities more official, wise and tolerant, and more aware of the actual conditions surrounding accidents, have been pointing out just wherein such proposals are no good. In a study made in Massachusetts it was found that the car speed in the average traffic mishap was twenty-five miles an hour. This survey of thousands of cases showed clearly that the average driver, with his speed mechanically governed to thirty-five miles an hour, would have a ten-mile margin for trouble.

Massachusetts did not decide that speed was not a factor in the typical motor accident. It declared quite frankly that speed was a decisive factor in that the driver was going too fast for conditions at the time.

Therein, in the opinion of many qualified observers, lies a most effective answer to the suggestion as to mechanically governed speeds. No one can say definitely what the maximum should be. Depending upon conditions, any speed from one to sixty miles an hour may be either entirely safe or highly unsafe.

There is little doubt that the majority of mishaps occur at speeds below that which the sponsors of the radical proposal, thirty-five miles an hour, prefer. Most of the serious mishaps involving pedestrians occur in congested areas, and therefore at comparatively low speeds. Thus the pedestrian's whole phase of the safety question would be virtually unaffected by a governed speed unless it were set so low as to make the automobile worthless.

In regard to open-road driving where only the safety of other motorists is involved, several questions are raised as to the possible effects of the proposal. A foremost traffic authority declares the ordinary motorist on the open highway where congestion is negligible drives at a speed of thirty-eight miles an hour. "Assuming that the average man does drive at thirty-eight miles an hour, what profit is there in reducing his speed by only three miles an hour?" he asks.

There are some who even go so far as to state that the arbitrary limit on speed might indirectly reduce safety. They recognize congestion as a much greater factor in unsafe conditions. Their efforts to move traffic rapidly out of congested areas would be to some extent nullified by the proposal to compel car manufacturers to put governors on their products. There are times when flexibility and speed in a car are positive safety factors.

In general, the most efficacious governor of the speed of a car is the individual driver's alertness, judgment, awareness of conditions and sense of responsibility.

Europe's Dilemma—A Way Out

CUTTING across all plans for a better organization of Europe is the issue between the advocates of the status quo and the advocates of a revision of the treaties. Those who argue for the maintenance of the status quo would not claim that the peace settlement is perfect; but they point out that it is the only settlement there is today, and to disturb it would be to set loose incalculable forces. Those who press for a revision assert that true peace can be built only upon justice, and that as the present treaties contain injustices they must be altered. The dilemma, then, is that, if there is no revision, the resultant sense of grievances may find violent expression sooner or later; whereas if there is an attempt at revision, there will be an equally violent resistance.

But happily a new factor has entered international relations—a general acceptance of the policy of arbitration. Those who want changes, either for themselves or for others, are careful to rule out the method of warfare; and they rely upon an appeal to the League or the World Court. Those who are opposed to all changes, not only in their own status but in the status of others, are among the warmest supporters of arbitration, and they could hardly hold out against it if matters reached a critical stage.

There is much to be said for both sides. Certainly nothing should be neglected which will reduce discontent in Europe. Glaring anomalies should be rectified; mistakes of the peacemakers should be repaired in the light of experience. There is in the Covenant an article which promises such redress, and it cannot be ignored; those who framed the peace provisions were aware that they were performing a task beyond their capacity, and they were wise enough to put in this saving clause. But on the other hand, justice in such a connection can only be relative; and in redressing one injustice it is easy to perpetrate another. Better not leap in the dark, say the upholders of the treaties; better not arouse fresh passions; better not make justice the signal for revenge; better not indulge in the kind of pacifism which might lead to war.

Probably it is better to leave things as they are than try to change them by other means than of mutual consent and arbitration. There is every promise of a development of the system of arbitration, and to that system the revisionists should fix their hopes. Their demands must not be absolute, but conditional. Their aims must be attainable by peaceful means. Fervor for justice must not postulate desperate action. Those who are afraid of any departure from the status quo will be less afraid if all thought of force is laid aside. They, too, while defending whatever is reasonable in the status quo, must cease to be intransigent and must be prepared to bow to international judgments. If the whole notion of war is ruled out both by the champions of the status quo and the champions of revision, and there is complete trust in the operation of reason and of conciliation, then the dilemma of Europe will disappear.

Dry Diplomatic Offices

TO AMERICAN diplomatists have just been granted their first special allowances for entertainment and, significantly enough, the Executive has ruled against using any of this money for alcoholic beverages. That order serves both as a restriction and a protection for the United States' representatives abroad.

It is easy for so-called popular writers to build up a fiction of private bars and plentiful highballs at diplomatic and consular offices. The allowance for entertainment is necessary. If there had been no ruling against the use of this money for alcoholic beverages, however, critics would have pointed out that governmental funds could be used abroad to buy what the Government prohibited at home.

The funds now provided will permit American envoys to do in a small way what other governments have made possible on a much larger scale for their representatives in this and other countries, aside, of course, from the furnishing of liquor. Heretofore such expenses have been borne privately by the diplomatists and consuls. Guests of the United States' representatives will understand hereafter that, if any liquor is served, the envoys are personally responsible. In view of the ruling, no official may assume that he is obligated to serve liquors in order to keep up with the representatives of other countries. In fact, he may now assume exactly the opposite.

A State Tries Farm Relief

NEBRASKA, second wheat-producing state of the American Union, will try this year a plan that has some elements of hope for an effective aid to orderly marketing. The custom in Nebraska has been to haul the wheat from the threshing machine to the nearest elevator and take the current market price for it. That has been the necessary practice of farmers whose financial condition would not permit them to hold their grain for a better market. The grain buyers named the price, the banker holding some of the farmer's overdue paper hurried his action, and the farmer himself joined that reluctant company of market glutters because he could not help himself.

A recent special session of the Legislature, impelled by a growing sentiment for farm aid, undertook to render the farmer prompt help. A warehousing law was enacted to make it possible for the farmer of small means to enjoy the same marketing privileges that fall to the farmer of larger capital. When his wheat—or any other grain crop—is harvested he may store it in bins on his own farm. An inspector of the State Department of Agriculture will come out, grade the grain, seal the bins with a state seal, and issue to the owner of the grain a certificate that attests the amount of grain in storage and specifies its quality. This certificate, if the farmer has immediate need of funds, can be used as loan collateral and will relieve him of the necessity of hauling his grain to an elevator, there to take whatever is offered for his grain on a glutted market.

The plan has several promises of farm relief. It is expected to bring about more orderly marketing, to enable the farmer himself to be the judge as to when his grain shall go to market, and to provide means by which the farmer may meet pressing financial obligations without unnecessary loss—all this without taking out of circulation the grain money that is the bulwark of retail trade, particularly in the wheat and corn belts, in the late summer and fall.

Nebraska's plan has not yet had a trial. The machinery of the law may have some defects that will need to be remedied. But the idea is in full accord with the present widespread demand that the grain farmer receive every incentive and aid toward reëstablishing agriculture as a sound, remunerative basic industry of the nation. The results will be widely watched.

Cabins for Wayfarers

THOSE drivers of huge cars, geared to take the road at express train speed, tourists who are seldom happy unless 400 or 500 miles have rolled swiftly under their tires by the time evening has come, will probably look askance at the rows of tiny overnight cabins encountered along the way. Tarrying for a night in such habitations, guarded only by overhanging trees and set far apart from the conventional comforts of civilization, does not appeal to some vacationers. But if that be so, it should be remarked that one of the experiences of the trail has been left unexplored and unenjoyed.

The housekeeping cabin, among a settlement of diminutive homes ranged along the roadside, grows more popular year by year, judging by the increasing number now available to the traveler. A porch in front, a nook for the dust-stained motorcar, comfortable beds, and the soughing of the winds in a star-flecked sky make a combination that spells contentment to the tourist at the end of the long trek. Add to this the possibility of chatting with fellow travelers who occupy adjacent cabins.

The true democracy of the road is established by sojourning in a cabin, where one may escape the noise and clatter of the torrid town. A cabin captures every balsamy breeze that blows; it is not too proud to offer coal-oil lamps, pitcher and bowl, and a sheet-iron stove burning snapping faggots for the comfort of its guests. Withal the cabin exacts but a pittance to bring refreshment to the wayfarer for the journey of the morrow.

'Fancy, Mr. Magog'; 'Rather, Mr. Gog'

IN A workshop of the Edison Institute at Henry Ford's Dearborn museum the ancient brethren, Gog and Magog, beloved of the Britons, stand motionless among other museum rarities while student hands groom them for perhaps another century of service. Newcomers to what must seem to them a ridiculously new land, these effigies conjured from Saxon legend await the hour when they will once more adorn the doorway of a jeweler's shop—not in Cheapside, but in Dearborn.

Unlikely though it may be that these long-inseparable companions should confer with one another, the fancy persists that, in the quiet of the night when the watchman's footsteps have ceased echoing down the hall, Gog may find some comfort in laying down his maul, stroking his ruddy beard and addressing his brother bell-ringer; while Magog, not to be outdone, may be imagined as brushing back his shaggy hair, rubbing his bulbous nose and—

"My word, brother, how times have changed. Fancy Cheapside without us. Dismal, what?"

"Rather."

"I see where a London paper says we're to 'decorate the gateway to Mr. Ford's factory.' Absurd, that; eh?"

"Rather."

"These Yankees; how they rush along! Fancy 'em hauling us away over here without so much as a by-your-leave."

"Fancy."

"No sentiment. No respect for the old traditions. All they'll ask is how much we cost."

"Right-o."

But a new voice chimes in. It seems to emanate from the wax lady at the colonial spinning wheel.

"Land sakes," says she, "what are you boys talking about? Ain't you old enough to have sense? Here I've been waiting I don't know how long to meet up with you, and you have to start rantin' about us Yankees. Gracious me! If you'd ever heard my Grandma Witherspoon tell us youngsters all about you time and time again you wouldn't be so sassy. Seems like you boys would know when you're among friends. One'd think to hear you talk that you were being thrown to the cannibals. Lawsy me, I'm so glad to see you I could blubber, so there!"

For some moments, one supposes, there is silence. Then:

"I say, Magog. Seems a bit like Cheapside. What?

"Well, rather!"

Editorial Notes

Turn about is fair play, and the forty-nine boys competing for the Edison scholarship were permitted to draw up a questionnaire to be submitted to Mr. Edison for answer. Many a father of a growing family will sympathize thoroughly with Mr. Edison in the task before him.

Germany, in advancing the date for about $84,000,000 worth of railway construction in order to ease the unemployment situation, has taken a leaf from the Hoover book in the United States.

With the poultry business of the United States bringing in an annual income of more than $1,000,000,000, it looks as if the goose were not the only bird able to lay a golden egg.

Slowly but surely civilization is working its way into the wilds of South Africa. One reads that the Zulu ricksha men have gone on strike.

R-100—Right, 100%.

Dianne Has Words With Drudgery

THE alarm clock seemed needlessly blithe about waking me at such an hour, and I turned it off with an emphatic hand. But there was no escape in that direction. A new apartment, a moving van and ten o'clock all added up to the same inevitable answer, and something must be done about it.

Dianne arrived as I was rummaging about in the ice chest, and helped me to consume the one banana with which my search was meagerly rewarded.

"What strongholds are to be stormed first?" she demanded.

"Well . . . that hall closet has to be gone over, and there are all those books in the living room . . ." I began helplessly.

"I choose the bookcase," she promptly interrupted me. "There is something about closet shelves that makes me think they might resent my intrusion, but all books love me."

"Which, I suppose, you intend as an aspersion upon my orderliness," I replied, making a little face at her as I went into the hall.

* * *

For a few moments as I burrowed in the depths of the closet, only muffled sounds of fat volumes being lowered none too gently to the floor reached me from the living room, and then there was a pause followed by an exclamation of delight.

Said Dianne: "Come here and confess." And with a down pillow in one hand and an old straw hat in the other, I obeyed.

Dianne was enthroned cross-legged upon the floor between scattered volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica, examining a thin, brown, and somewhat scuffed-looking book which was immediately familiar to me, although I had not seen it for years. In fact, it was not really a book at all, but an old account ledger which as a child I had impressed into service. Holding it out of my reach she fluttered the pages eagerly.

"It's simply priceless. What a dear, funny little thing you must have been," she said, exhibiting a snapshot of a very fat, small person between solemn pigtails. "Just listen to this!" And she read:

"'Mummie says I must mind grown-up people 'cause they is wiser than me. I guess p'licemen are awful wise, but I wonder 'bout that clown in the circus.'"

Dianne stopped and gazed at me speculatively. "Who would suspect you went in for philosophy at such an early age?" she said, "Here's a poem . . . .

My kitty is a little cat,
But sometimes I perten
That she is really bigger
Than the dog at 9 South End.

But when I take her walking
And boy and dog we meet,
Why then I jus perten that we
Have business cross the street.

"Why," she demanded, pausing dramatically, "didn't you ever show me this before?"

"I'd forgotten about it," I told her. "Really I had. It must have been behind the Britannica for years, taking on culture—not that it seems to have improved much," I added, taking the book from her and turning its pages with a kind of shamefaced pleasure.

"I want to read every bit of it," she insisted.

"But not now," I objected, suddenly remembering as I dropped the ledger and gathered up hat and pillow. "I'm supposed to be moving. The van will be here in an hour, and we haven't even begun."

Dianne yawned delicately and dusted off her fingers.

"Give them the piano," she suggested. "Countless strong-armed moving men have been known to toy for hours with one little innocent piano."

"Well, I don't care to have them toy with mine on that crooked stairway for any length of time," I assured her. "I'm too devoted to its complexion."

Dianne regarded the bookcase with a speculative eye, and I was duly warned.

"Some other time you can indulge your literary taste," I told her firmly. "Try the pictures. You won't find any of my youthful work there, I assure you." And I departed to my aerie in the hall before she could think up any arguments.

Arrived ten o'clock, arrived the van attended by an assortment of husky minions, one very tall and broad, one very short and broad, and one medium. As oftentimes happens, the largest one did the directing and the least work, and the short one accomplished minor wonders with the heavier articles of furniture. Under Dianne's skillful hands they were all good-natured and regaled us in turn with tales of their families, whom they either had brought or were about to bring from Italy. As a last superb gesture they produced collapsible bookracks which could be attached inside the truck.

My new apartment was well across town, so we had the excitement of wondering whether we would manage to get there ahead of the furniture. Dianne drove her rickety old car with a nicely calculated abandon and drew up to the entrance with a flourish, to find my chattels on their way upward.

The new rooms looked bare and unowned to me, despite the fireplace in the living room and the casement windows that looked out upon the deep, dreaming green of pine trees. But it was soon apparent that Dianne did not share my indigo mood.

"What fun," she exclaimed, delightedly, emerging from a cloud of dust and excelsior where she was unpacking dishes in the kitchenette, to come into the living room.

"That remark," I said, in what I intended to be a sarcastic tone, "calls for an explanation—with gestures."

Dianne gazed thoughtfully at the mantel before she asked: "Where are those dolphin candlesticks?"

"I'm not sure. Somewhere in that long box of stuff, I imagine."

* * *

She departed and immediately I heard the sound of a hammer and of ripping boards. Then she was back in the living room, triumphant, a candlestick in each hand, and under her arm that square of Chinese tapestry my brother brought back from Shanghai.

Said she: "Arrange yourself artistically across the room and tell me when I get this straight."

Said I: "But we have all those dishes to unpack, and the bed to make . . . and . . ."

Dianne took a thumb tack out of her mouth and looked at me . . . a look quite as effective as two well-punctuated paragraphs, but being a woman, she added the paragraphs, or possibly it should be termed an epilogue.

"Once there was a young person who clung tenaciously to the time-honored pose of a martyred mover, and went about from room to room with that desperate I-am-moving-don't-bother-me expression on her face. . . ." she paused to push in the last tack with special firmness, and stood off to view my hearth, complete in its hospitable beauty.

"There!" said Dianne.

Suddenly they marched in close parade before me . . . those hours to be spent before my fire, when friends should gather, and good talk shuttle back and forth in rhythm with the flames. There would be cold, midwinter nights with the wind rushing like an army against the windows, flinging its legions of snowflakes on the glass. Then to fare forth between the pages of some favorite book, thrilling to deeds of long ago, while the blue flicker of white birch logs fell into glowing embers.

I turned reluctantly from warming my fingers at those imaginary flames to find Dianne regarding me quizzically.

Said I: "That blue Shiraz should go just here before the hearth, with the wing chair beside it. And a table . . . a table with books! Now where did I put that rug?"

Said Dianne: "While you hunt for it I'll see what I can do to dissolve the temporary entente between the excelsior and the bullion cups."

And she vanished kitchenward, but nothing can shake my conviction that she was laughing at me!

E. W. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

What Every Dog Owner Dreads

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So much has been appearing of late in the daily press concerning the New York Anti-Vivisection Society that I am moved to add my humble comment to the controversy. Until recently I had given the question of vivisection but little thought. I suppose that I accepted it as "a necessary evil." But the question has been brought home to me recently in a very personal way.

A musician for whom I had done some work bestowed upon me—willy-nilly—the funniest-looking little mongrel imaginable. I took the dog "on trial" for a week, rather hoping that she wouldn't qualify for a place in our home. But after the third day of her sojourn it became perfectly evident that she would not only remain but would be pampered outrageously.

Shortly afterward she was lost in a crowd, and until she was found two days later home was a very dreary place. Unless one has experienced it, it is difficult to realize how a dog owner dreads the possibility that his pet will be caught by some unscrupulous person and turned over to vivisectionists for experimentation. The fear of the knife looms over every dog and every lover of dogs.

New York, N. Y. (MRS.) JEAN V. SMITH.

Santo Domingo and Its Election

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one familiar particularly with the recent history of Santo Domingo and deeply interested in the future of that little island country, I would enter a respectful protest against the statements contained in the article dated Porto Rico and headed, "Santo Domingo Exiles Hope for America's Aid," that appeared in The Christian Science Monitor July 11, as well as their purpose.

In the first place, it should be said that the Dominicans referred to in that article were and are self-exiles. In the second place, they can be said to be "politicos," or professional politicians. They are the remnants of two factions, both of which can be said to have disappointed, discredited and harmed their country. The leaders of both of them, one having been President and the other having been forced out of the Vice-Presidency by the President, were recent supplicants for the suffrage of their countrymen.

The record of one was that he was so discreditable and injurious to his country that his countrymen practically threw him out of office. The other, who was the confidant of Washington during the eight years of intervention of the United States, and who sought the Presidency in the recent election, found he was so unpopular that he issued an order to his few supporters on the eve of his election to abstain from the polls.

These are the two Dominicans who head the group of "exiles," made up of their few followers, that are now in San Juan, and are sending out statements as harmful to as they are untrue of their country, and appealing to the United States for "aid," which means nothing less than another intervention and the control of that country by Washington—the Navy and State Departments—for another period of years.

A proposition or appeal of that kind could never come from a patriotic and loyal Dominican, but only from one who does not remember or was not affected by the previous occupation and intervention. A repetition of the horrifying experiences of that armed intervention period is unthinkable.

Referring to the specific charges that the recent election in Santo Domingo was not conducted fairly, and that too many votes in proportion to the population were cast for the revolutionary candidates, suffice it to say that, even if that were true, in no way could it have affected the result of the election, as the opposition party had withdrawn its candidates and advised its adherents not to go to the polls. Under the circumstances, the result could not have been other than unanimous for Trujillo, for President, and Estrella Urena, for Vice-President, regardless of the size of the vote.

There probably never was an election in that country that was conducted more fairly and more completely within the law than the recent one. As practically all the Dominican people were behind the revolutionary party and for its candidates, only a fair election was desired by them. Besides, they knew that the opposition was planning to take advantage of the slightest irregularity in order to make a cry of "fraudulent election" and a protest to Washington.

Be it said to the credit of Washington and of its diplomatic representatives in Santo Domingo that in this case they acted at all times with commendable ability and complete fairness, and even with some showing of approval of and sympathy toward the new party, its leaders and its recently elected presidential candidates.

Well-wishers everywhere of that little country, discovered, founded and once governed by Columbus—with its coral coast and glistening white-sand shores, its beautiful tropical vegetation, its picturesque valleys and mountains, its embowered, cool streams, its flowers of matchless color and perfume, and its birds of inimitable brilliancy, its luminous and interesting history, and its ever-increasing fascination and appeal—can feel secure and happy in their wishes because of the dawn of what promises to be the brightest, happiest, most progressive and prosperous period in the history of that country. That brilliant future is assured by the character, ability and patriotism of the two young men, Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo and Dr. Rafael Estrella Urena, recently elected President and Vice-President.

The Dominican people have full confidence in their recently chosen President and Vice-President, and it is now for us and for Washington to show confidence in and extend every possible help to their Government and country.

HORACE G. KNOWLES,
Former American Minister to the Dominican Republic, and Counsel of the Dominican People Opposing Intervention.

New York, N. Y.

Conditions Better on the Trains

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read the letter in the Monitor of June 30, over the signature of "B. M." of New York, and as an employee in the train service of a large railroad system, I am glad to say that my experience also is that conditions have changed considerably for the better since the advent of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Today persons under the influence of liquor on a railroad train, in comparison with the past, are very rare. Also the few who are thus find themselves greeted on all sides with a silent contempt, and they generally sit down in some corner and remain quiet.

E. A. MILLER.

San Francisco, Calif.